Protected Areas Strategy for New Brunswick

100-07114/

Protected Areas Strategy

Stakeholders' Committee Report

June 2000

Protected Areas Strategy Stakeholders' Committee
1350 Regent Street
Fredericton, NB
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June 26, 2000

Hon. Jeannot Volpé
Minister, Natural Resources and Energy
P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton, NB
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Honorable Minister,

We are pleased to submit the enclosed report entitled "Stakeholders' Committee's Recommendation for New Brunswick's Protected Areas Strategy" to you. As you will appreciate, this was a challenging task given the limited time allowed. We have endeavoured to provide you with comprehensive feedback on Dr. LaPierre's report. Ultimately it is our desire to present you with a document that will assist you and your colleagues in making decisions related to the implementation of a Protected Areas Strategy for New Brunswick. We hope we have been successful in achieving this.

Sincerely,

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DNRE (Chair)

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Acknowledgments

The Committee gratefully acknowledges the assistance and support of the following people who contributed their time, knowledge and skills to this project:

Paulette Arsenault	Policy and Planning Branch, DNRE
Matt Betts	Nature Trust
Blake Brunsdon	J. D. Irving, Limited
Danny Crain	Forest Management Branch, DNRE
Bob Dick	Forest Management Branch, DNRE
Brent Evered	Policy and Planning Branch, DNRE
Jennifer Dunlap	Policy and Planning Branch, DNRE
Lucy Dyer	Nature Trust
Jim Feltmate	Forest Management Branch, DNRE
Darrell Fowler	Information Services and Systems, DNRE
Graham Forbes	Faculty of Forestry and Environmental Management, University of New Brunswick
Rao Irrinki	Geological Surveys, DNRE
Mohsen Masoori	Information Services and Systems, DNRE
Martin Marshall	Crown Lands Branch, DNRE
Pat McCarthy	Bowater
Steve McCutheon	Geological Surveys, DNRE
Malcolm McLeod	Geological Surveys, DNRE
Reginald Parsons	Crown Lands Branch, DNRE
Paul Rennick	Geological Surveys, DNRE
Ron Shaw	Geological Surveys, DNRE
Margo Sheppard	Nature Trust
Michael Sullivan	Fish and Wildlife Branch, DNRE
Ian Taviss	J. D. Irving, Limited
Jacques Thibault	Geological Surveys, DNRE
Brent Wilkins	Wilkins Lumber
Vince Zelazny	Crown Lands Branch, DNRE

A special note of appreciation is also extended to the many other people behind the scenes, within Branch and Regional offices of DNRE and the memberships of the various stakeholder groups.

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1. Introduction

Around the globe many countries and jurisdictions are working to develop protected areas strategies. International conventions, such as the Convention on Biological Diversity, find Canada endorsing their objectives. The Province of New Brunswick has committed to establishing a network of protected areas by the year 2005. Meeting this commitment will ensure that portions of New Brunswick will be left with little or no human disturbance to help maintain ecological integrity and biological diversity, serve as benchmarks and represent the Province's natural landscape. To help accomplish this goal, in 1997 Dr. Louis LaPierre was commissioned by the Department of Natural Resources and Energy (DNRE) to develop a proposal for a protected areas strategy for New Brunswick.

In September 1998, Dr. LaPierre's proposal was made public. During the winter of 1999, Dr. LaPierre chaired 20 public meetings and received hundreds of submissions in response to his proposal. Those submissions are summarized in a report[1] submitted to DNRE in the fall of 1999. The report contained 50 recommendations, including one that recommended a stakeholder committee be established to review Dr. LaPierre' s findings and recommendations.

In response, the Minister issued letters of invitation to the following organizations asking them to participate on the stakeholder committee:

- New Brunswick Prospectors and Developers Association
- New Brunswick Mining Association
- New Brunswick Wildlife Federation
- New Brunswick Forest Products Association, Inc.
- New Brunswick Environmental Network
- New Brunswick Sub-Licensee Forestry Alliance
- Union of New Brunswick Indians*
- Mawiw Tribal Council*

* These organizations did not respond to the invitation and consequently did not participate in this process. The Committee recognizes that treaty and aboriginal rights must be respected and honoured. The land-use recommendations contained in this report are not intended to prejudice any such rights.

In addition, two members at large were invited to participate. The Protected Areas Stakeholders' Committee first convened in January 2000. The Department of Natural Resources and Energy was represented by the Deputy Minister and an Assistant Deputy Minister who functioned as chair. The Committee was supported by a team of technical staff from the Department. The list of the names of the

members is attached in Appendix A. The Committee's mandate was to review the recommendations contained in Dr. Louis LaPierre's report[1] in order to develop an action plan that would see a network of protected areas implemented by the year 2005. This included finalizing the boundaries and the land uses for the proposed sites.

2. Process

The Committee met every second week, usually for 2 days, beginning in January 2000 and concluding in June 2000. During the course of its meetings, the Committee invited a number of resource people to provide information or clarification on issues. The list of the invited resource people is attached in Appendix B.

The Committee reviewed all of the recommendations contained in Dr. LaPierre's report. Recommendations were categorized first according to whether they fell within the Committee's mandate or not. Then, recommendations were divided among those that required further study and those that the Committee had sufficient information to make a decision. Discussion took place on each of the recommendations.

The contract for the socio-economic study was awarded in March. A sub-Committee was formed in April to review the boundaries of each proposed site. While considering options for the boundaries of each site, this sub-committee had two objectives, to: (a) identify opportunities to exclude existing resource commitments and (b) identify natural features to be included. This exercise was seeking to reduce, if not eliminate, any negative socio-economic impacts and to define boundary lines that are practical, enforceable and easy to maintain. The results of the socio-economic study[2] were tabled in June, subsequent to which the Committee agreed to the final site boundaries and permitted and prohibited uses.

The Committee operated on a consensus-based approach. However, where members were not willing to support a decision, their disagreement was duly noted.

The Committee developed a vision statement of protected areas to help guide its discussions. The vision statement reads as follows:

> *"A system of permanent protected areas which represents the Province's enduring features and biological diversity; and which maintains ecological integrity in the context of social, ecological and economic sustainability both locally and provincially."*

For a number of reasons, the Committee was greatly challenged to reach the level of consensus represented by this report. Each stakeholder was acutely aware of the need to adequately represent their constituents, while striving and struggling to reach common ground with other members, who at times held opposing views. There were many frank exchanges. Constraints of time and the lateness of the final socio-economic report compounded the difficulties experienced by Committee members. Given that the final draft of the socio-economic study only arrived on the last day of Committee meetings, the members had limited time to digest its content. Government is therefore urged to examine the socio-economic report during its deliberations.

In the end, and in spite of these difficulties, Committee members feel they have developed a set of recommendations that a very broadly-based majority of New Brunswickers will endorse.

3. Context

Protected areas are viewed around the world as key tools to protect biological diversity, act as refuges for wildlife that need undisturbed areas in which to live, and to provide society with areas for nature appreciation, spiritual enrichment and low-impact recreation opportunities. A network of permanent protected areas is integral to many commitments to which the Province of New Brunswick is a signatory, including: the National Forest Strategy (Canada's Forest Accord, 1992); the Tri-Council Commitment to Complete Canada's Networks of Protected Areas (1992); the Whitehorse Mining Initiative (1994) and the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy.

In order to meet international standards of protection and be deemed credible, the protected areas need to follow standards set by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN - see Appendix C, categories I, II and III). To meet these standards, protected areas must be permanently designated and industrial activity may not occur with in them.

Currently, New Brunswick has 1.4% of its land in such protected areas. The areas proposed here would add another 2.1%, raising NB's contribution to 3.5% of lands as highly protected areas, which is more in line with other jurisdictions in Canada and North America. The areas proposed provide the cornerstones of a protected areas network, preserving in perpetuity spectacular examples of our natural landscape and leaving a legacy for current and future New Brunswickers.

Crown lands, which represent approximately half of the Province, are managed with multi-value objectives. At present approximately 20% of the Crown land base is

managed for wildlife habitat objectives. While New Brunswick's approach to forest management is recognized by some as one of the best in the country, it is also recognized that a gap exists on the protection side of the spectrum.

Through the publication of *"A Vision for New Brunswick Forests ... Goals and Objectives for Crown Land Management"* [3] the Department of Natural Resources and Energy identifies the philosophy, principles and direction to be followed in the management of Crown forests. The objective of establishing protected areas is already supported by the *Vision for New Brunswick Forests*.

The Committee acknowledged the need to set aside one protected area for each ecoregion in New Brunswick. Within this context, the Committee examined the 8 sites proposed by Dr. LaPierre. The boundaries of the sites and the amount of lands affected were considered in response to industrial interests that were identified. Not only were the impacts to forestry activities considered, but also other pursuits such as prospecting and mineral resource development. Traditional access for recreational and commercial activities was examined. The Committee also sought to maintain, or where possible improve, the representivity captured by any boundary adjustments.

To assist with context, it is useful to provide a definition of *"representivity"* as it is referred to on numerous occasions throughout this report. Representivity is the degree to which a portion of a natural region (ecoregion in NB's case) incorporates all the ecosystem variety occurring in the entire natural region. Ecoregions are subdivided into landscape units, which are based upon the landscape's enduring features: soil type, elevation and ruggedness. There are 7 ecoregions within New Brunswick. For the landscape unit determination 16 classes of soil types were used, 5 classes of elevation and 4 classes for ruggedness, or relief.

A representivity score of 100 means that all combinations of soil type, elevation, and landscape ruggedness class occurring in the ecoregion are captured in protected areas. A representivity score of 50 means that 50% the ecoregion area is made up of landscape units that are captured in protected areas.

4. Findings

The Committee was provided with terms of reference that mandated it to minimize the impact of implementing protected areas on forestry and mining operations. Considerable discussion focused on the advantages and challenges of protecting lands in New Brunswick.

The Committee recognized that the eventual decision to set aside these lands could negatively affect industrial activity if New Brunswick was to ensure that the protected areas meet national and international standards. However, the majority of the Committee felt it was important to do so. Therefore, the Committee decided to define permitted uses of protected areas within the definitions described in the IUCN (World Conservation Union) Protected Areas Management Categories System[4]. Some Committee members expressed concern with this approach. Appendix C defines the six categories. Categories I to III apply best for the coarse-filter component of New Brunswick's protected areas strategy.

The Committee agreed that the following land uses would be permitted within the protected areas:

- ecotourism activities
- hiking
- non-motorized boating, e.g. canoeing
- wilderness camping
- fishing (hook-and-release)
- existing campsite leases only
- access via motorized means to existing campsite leases
- access via snowmobiles, ATVs and on-road vehicles only where a road/trail crosses the protected area and is a main thoroughfare. These will be designated for each site.

The Committee also agreed that the following land uses would not be permitted:

- new roads
- new trails for motorized vehicles
- new hydro development and utility corridors
- forestry or mining operations
- motorized travel (including boats, snowmobiles and ATVs) except as described above
- new infrastructure (buildings, parking lots, etc.)

The Committee was divided on the issue of hunting and trapping. Nine (9) members believed these consumptive activities should not be allowed, as they would be contrary to the concept of no human intervention upon habitat or populations and could compromise an area's ecological benchmark role. In contrast, three (3) members supported allowing these traditional activities to continue due to the expressed desire of their constituents and given the position reflected in Dr. LaPierre's report. Although the hook-and-release fishery was agreed to unanimously, three (3) members also indicated support to retain fish caught, within regulations. If hunting and trapping are to be permitted they should be administered through zoning of the protected areas; some parts of the protected

areas could permit these activities, while others parts should be reserved for non-consumptive activities.

The proposed sites in Dr. LaPierre's report ranged in size from 2 438 hectares to 36 122 hectares. The areas of the revised sites range from 2 721 to 33 198 hectares. Although the opinions of Committee members differed on the subject of appropriate size for protected areas, they were able to reach consensus on the modified boundaries of each site.

In order to minimize the economic impact the Committee looked at modifying the boundaries for each site. This was to be done while maintaining an acceptable level of representivity, as well as maintaining the ecological integrity (size of individual sites). Where possible, boundaries were redrawn to follow existing natural and man-made features so that protected areas could be identified more easily at ground level. Boundaries were also redrawn to avoid mining rights, peat operations and heavy concentrations of harvest blocks, as well as to minimize the amount of freehold lands surrounded by the proposed sites.

Overall the Committee was successful in achieving the goal of leaving all existing mining claims out of the proposed areas. Areas of significant interest to the prospectors and developers were excluded from the subject areas. In this context, the boundary adjustments were made based only on existing knowledge of mineral potential in the subject areas.

Based on reductions that were made to originally proposed sites, the Committee recommends including an area adjacent to Kouchibouguac National Park and two areas (Spednic Lake and Canoose Flowage) from within the former Georgia-Pacific lands. All three of these sites improve representivity for their respective ecoregions and offset area reductions to some of the other sites. The representivity gains are 7, 7 and 5 % respectively.

The resulting areas for each revised site are noted in Table 1 where they are compared to the areas contained within Dr. LaPierre's proposals. While it was the Committee's consensus to include these three sites, the NB Prospectors and Developers Association requested that an assessment of the mineral potential of Spednic Lake and Canoose Flowage be conducted prior to committing these lands to the strategy.

Table 1. Estimates of areas contained within Dr. LaPierre's sites and the Committee's revised sites, in hectares.

Site Name	Area (ha)	
	Dr. LaPierre's Proposal	Committee's Proposed Sites
Loch Alva	26,358	22,210[a]
Nerepis Hills [a]	10,478	
Grand Lake Meadows	16,840	11,584
Caledonia Gorge	2,024	2,712
Kennedy Lakes [b]	28,512	20,646
Canaan Bog	36,906	20,733
Mt. Carleton Extension	12,240	12,165
Jacquet River	27,322	25,992
Kouchibouguac Extension	n/a	3,978
Canoose Flowage	n/a	3,931
Spednic Lake	n/a	33,198
Total Area	160,680	157,158[c]

[a] Nerepis Hills is now amalgamated with the Loch Alva site, for a grand total of 22 210 ha.

[b] Kennedy Lakes Conservation area (6 127 ha) was included in Dr. LaPierre's proposal. In order to provide comparative values it is also included in the revised site for Kennedy Lakes.

[c] The area for the revised sites includes both the areas to be proclaimed now and those to be proclaimed following harvesting, in 2012.

The impact to the wood supply, measured in m^3/year, was determined by averaging two different estimates of annual allowable cut or AAC. The first estimate was calculated using an average volume per hectare formula applied to the specific sites. The second method calculated the wood supply based upon the actual stands captured in the blocking pattern developed for the 1997 Crown forest management plans. Both estimates used the same methods and numbers to account for volume from areas of special management, i.e. deer wintering areas, stream buffers and mature coniferous habitat.

While the two methodologies produced different results, both are valuable for particular reasons. Using an average volume/unit area provides a better estimate of the wood volumes that may be expected over a long period of time. The method using the actual blocking configuration provides an estimate that better represents the more immediate volume expectations for the affected lands. By averaging these two estimates it is believed that both the long- and short-term wood supply implications are incorporated into the impact assessment. Given the limited time frame, which precluded the option of conducting a full-scale wood supply analysis, this methodology was deemed acceptable to Committee members.

During deliberations, the forest industry requested that certain parcels of lands be excluded from the protected areas, for a maximum of 15 years, due to the amount of wood volume contained on them and the current and forecasted wood supply shortage. After careful scrutiny the Committee agreed that certain areas within the Jacquet River, Kennedy Lakes and the Loch Alva sites would be allowed to remain available for wood harvest until 2012, or the end of the third management period. The areas reserved for special harvest contain a total of 13 980 hectares (Table 2).

The Committee recommends that upon completion of the harvest, the areas would be amalgamated with the areas already proclaimed. In addition, a number of criteria were specified which must be met to ensure the impact of these harvests is minimized. These are outlined on page 13 under Section 5, Recommendations – Implementation. The summary of the impact to wood supply, which does not include the areas noted above under the harvest option, is presented in Table 3. To allow for valid comparison with Dr. LaPierre's proposed areas, the wood volumes attributed to the Spednic Lake, Kouchibouguac and Canoose Flowage are reported separately. As a result of these mitigative efforts, the impact to the wood supply was significantly reduced. Further reductions in impact are likely, but are not quantified, because some Period 1 (1997-2002) harvesting was already completed but appears as uncut area in the data.

Table 2. Estimates of areas for Dr. LaPierre's and Committee's revised sites, in hectares, including the harvest options.

Site Name	Dr. LaPierre's Proposal (ha)	Committee's Proposal (ha)		
		Yr 2000	Yr 2012	Total
Loch Alva	26 358			
Nerepis Hills[a]	10 478	19 415	2 795	22 210
Grand Lake Meadows	16 840	11 584	0	11 584
Caledonia Gorge	2 024	2 721	0	2 721
Kennedy Lakes[b]	28 512	17 024	3 622	20 646
Canaan Bog	36 906	20 733	0	20 733
Mt. Carleton Extension	12 240	12 165	0	12 165
Jacquet River	27 322	18 429	7 563	25 992
Kouchibouguac Extension	n/a	3 978	0	3 978
Canoose Flowage	n/a	3 931	0	3 931
Spednic Lake	n/a	33 198	0	33 198
Total Area	160 680	143 178	13 980	157 158

[a] Nerepis Hills is now amalgamated with the Loch Alva site, for a grand total of 22 210 ha.

[b] Kennedy Lakes Conservation area (6 127 ha) was included in Dr. LaPierre's proposal. In order to provide comparative values it is also included in the revised site for Kennedy Lakes.

Committee members considered the impact to the forestry sector and the Provincial economy. It was acknowledged that the current supply of wood fibre from both Crown and freehold lands is very tight given the Province's mill capacity. It is also known that demand exceeds supply at present, and that a critical period for wood supply to existing facilities will occur within the next 10 to 15 years. It was further noted that silviculture and roads represent a significant financial investment in forestry. Given the serious nature of this anticipated shortfall in wood supply the Committee made concerted efforts to leave planned harvest blocks, plantations, thinned stands and roaded areas out of the final proposal, without compromising the goal of representing diverse ecosystem types including forests.

Table 3. Estimate of reduction in annual allowable cut (AAC), by protected area, based on both the original (Dr. LaPierre's) and revised boundaries for each site.

	Volume impact (m^3/yr.)		Lost Royalties ($/yr.)	
Site Name	Original	Revised	Original	Revised
Loch Alva	27 845	20 463		
Nerepis Hills	10 496	2 278		
Grand Lake Meadows	24 405	11 891		
Caledonia Gorge	920	2 727		
Kennedy Lakes	45 547	25 637		
Canaan Bog	36 337	14 953		
Mt. Carleton Extension	17 404	16 873		
Jacquet River	47 885	33 278		
Sub- total	210 839	128 100	$2.38 M	$1.26M
Impact to AAC for 3 additional sites				
Kouchibouguac		4 228		
Spednic Lake		23 474		
Canoose Flowage		2 070		
Sub-total		29 772		$0.32M
GRAND TOTAL		157 872	$2.38M	$1.58M

Using the same methodology used by the consultants for the socio-economic study, the estimated impact to the AAC and jobs were calculated based upon the revised boundaries recommended by the Committee (Table 4). It is noted that although the consultants used this method, they qualified their findings. They stated that strict utilization of the relationship between fibre and employment likely overstates the actual employment effects that will occur. They reduced their estimates of impacts in relation to forest sector employment, by applying an incremental factor

based on their hypothesis of redistribution of impact[2]. Using these estimates of net impact, Table 5 reports the projected range for these employment impacts.

Table 4. Estimates of total direct and indirect employment related to forestry for the revised areas, based on socio-economic consultant's methodology[2].

Activity	Total AAC (m^3/yr.)	% AAC for activity	m^3/job	# Jobs Revised	# Jobs LaPierre's
Harvesting	157 872	100	2 173	73	97
Sawmills	157 872	65	1 386	74	99
Pulp and paper	157 872	35	709	78	104
Total impact - direct employment				225	300
Impact indirect employment[a]				196[a]	261[a]
Total employment impact				421	561
Difference (LaPierre's – revised)				(reduction) 140 jobs	

[a] The socio-economic consultants also believe "...estimates of job losses associated with indirect jobs must be viewed with caution. Given the relatively wide distribution of job losses and that those losing jobs will likely not stay unemployed long term, indirect job losses will be difficult to isolate and attribute to this withdrawal of wood supply." [2]

Table 5. Estimates of net impacts to the forestry sector employment, based on the revised areas [2a].

Activity	Total Impacts (# jobs)	Incremental/ Redistribution	Net Impact (# jobs)
Forest harvesting[b]	73	80-100% of jobs and income will be lost	58 – 73
Sawmills	74	20-50 % of jobs and income will be lost	15 - 37
Pulp mills	78	20-50% of jobs and income will be lost	16 - 39
Total	225	Range of total	89 - 149

[a] Estimates based on assumptions reported in Socio-Economic Study[2].

[b] The socio-economic consultants believe "... Due to the tight wood supply situation and fact most harvesting is done piece rate by contractors who operate in certain areas, there will be loss of jobs. Job loss will correlate closely to % reduction in AAC"[2].

With the adjustments made to Dr. LaPierre's 8 sites and the addition of 3 new sites, the Committee was successful in meeting their objective of minimizing negative socio-economic impacts, while maintaining representivity for the Province. The estimate of representivity obtained from sites as defined following the mitigative measures is described in Table 6.

Table 6. Estimate of percentage representivity captured by the revised protected areas, by ecoregion.		
Ecoregion	Percent of territory represented in protected areas (includes Parks and conservation areas) (%)	
	LaPierre report boundaries[a]	Committee's final boundaries
1 - Highlands	72	74
2 - Northern Uplands	37	37
3 - Southern Uplands	26	23
4 - Fundy Coastal	50	40
5 - Continental Lowlands	12	24
6 - Eastern Lowlands	72	65
7 - Grand Lake Basin	78	78
All of New Brunswick	43 %	44 %

[a] Representivity of the land captured by the boundaries from the LaPierre report was recalculated using the Committee's adopted methodology. Therefore, these representivity values do not match the values in Dr. LaPierre's report.

The Committee's discussions not only focused on mitigating the negative economic impacts but included the many positive benefits that are derived from establishing a network of protected areas. Section 3 of Socio-Economic Study[2] addresses these components. Positive benefits, to society in general and New Brunswickers in particular, are summarized in Table 7. However, given our society's economic focus on market commodities, the value of such benefits is more difficult to calculate, thus in the table no financial implications are attributed to these activities.

To provide a sense of magnitude, the consultants estimated the value of carbon sequestration service within Dr. LaPierre's proposed sites in the order of $1.43 M per year. The consultants also estimated that if 500 travel parties visit these sites annually, the resulting incremental benefit to the tourism industry would be in the order of $450,000[2].

Table 7. List of benefits of establishing a permanent protected areas network.	
Direct Use	Non-use
Recreational use: • fishing • swimming • hiking • nature viewing • bird watching • boating/canoeing • wilderness camping	Human health risks/costs avoided: • nutrient cycling • carbon cycling • chemical cycling • oxygen cycling
	Ecosystem health risk avoided: • biodiversity supported • endangered species protected • protection of ecological infrastructure
Groundwater recharge/discharge	Climate regulation: • global climate effects/attenuation • microclimate effects/attenuation
Drinking water purification	
Pollution prevention	
Educational/learning opportunities	
Research/scientific opportunities	Existence values
Cultural/spiritual enrichment	Option values
Aesthetics appreciation	Bequest values

5. Recommendations

The Committee reviewed each of the 50 recommendations contained in Dr. LaPierre's 1999 report, "Summary of Public Hearings and Recommendations". Appendix D presents the Committee's position as well as comments in response to each of Dr. LaPierre's recommendations. Although there were some items of considerable controversy, overall the Committee was in agreement with many of the recommendations. In some instances the recommendations were outside the Terms of Reference for the Committee, but the Committee elected to provide its opinion to the Minister.

It is important to note that some of the following recommendations are not captured in Appendix D as they result from the mitigative exercise and are not in response to recommendations found in Dr. LaPierre's report. These are flagged with this indicator, $^{+}$. The next three pages highlight the Committee's recommendations related to Sites, Uses, Implementation and Administration.

I. Sites

- that 7 of the original 8 proposed sites be established. Nerepis Hills is no longer supported for designation due to its value to the mining community and its lack of relevant contribution to the representivity of the Continental Lowlands ecoregion. A 1,600-hectare corridor within Nerepis is recommended to be retained, to be included in the Loch Alva site.

- that, to compensate for reductions made to the original sites and to increase representivity in both the Continental and Eastern Lowlands ecoregions, three (3) additional sites be established: Kouchibouguac Extension, Spednic Lake and Canoose Flowage+;

- that the final boundaries for each site, as represented on maps found in Appendix E, be accepted. All boundaries were scrutinized and alterations made to mitigate negative impacts.

II. Uses

- no consumptive industrial activities (forestry, mining, hydro-electric);

- hook-and-release fishing allowed;

- split decision on allowing fishers to retain legally caught fish;

- split decision on allowing hunting and trapping;

- no new development within areas (roads, trails, buildings, etc.); and

- motorized access limited to designated thoroughfares, subject to some provisos.

III. Implementation

a. General

- that the existing moratorium be immediately adjusted to incorporate these revised sites+;

- that efforts be made to have these sites designated as soon as possible. This will mean that required legislative changes must be given priority;

- that DNRE immediately incorporate the establishment of these 10 sites within its planning exercise related to the 2002 forest management objectives+;

b. Forestry, including Special Harvesting Option

- that for Jacquet River, Kennedy Lakes and Loch Alva sites only, a 3–period harvest option be allowed for specific areas which will contribute wood volume during the time of critical supply. Certain criteria must be met in order to ensure minimal impact of these operations. These criteria include:
  - number and extent of new roads minimized; winter roads where feasible
  - removal of culverts and de-commissioning of access roads constructed, following harvesting
  - apply harvest types (selective or clearcutting based on most suitable method) that reflect historical, natural disturbance regimes, encourage natural regeneration without converting stand types
  - optimal timing, based on season of operation
  - low-impact harvesting will be required in these areas
  - with input from environmental and forestry representatives, DNRE staff will develop the specific details of operations related to the criteria for this harvest option before any harvesting begins or is approved
  - the cut blocks remain as defined in the 1997 management plan and will not be altered
  - Only blocks within the first three periods, as they exist in the 1997 management plan, will be approved for harvest+

- that for these three periods the parcels specifically identified within the three sites be excluded from the designated protected areas. Upon completion of the intended harvest, these areas will be amalgamated with the proclaimed areas. This subsequent inclusion must be defined within the enabling legislation at the time of designation of the initial sites+;

- that the AAC from the former Georgia-Pacific lands be formally allocated to the mills to offset, as much as possible, any Crown allocation reductions resulting from this initiative+

c. Specific Stakeholder Recommendations:

- that the fine filter process be pursued as part of the overall protected areas strategy. The mining and forestry industries are uncomfortable with supporting the fine-filter approach without first having further consultation to clearly define the fine-filter criteria and process.

- Environmental representatives believe that certain areas need to be made a priority in the fine filter strategy (e.g., Stillwater Brook, Glazier Lake, Restigouche, Upsalquitch, Long Lake, Blue Mt., coastal islands, rare habitats and habitats for rare, threatened and endangered species). It is the environmental

representatives' opinion that the reduced size and ecological integrity of some of the revised sites and the lack of sites in the northern part of the Province make the fine-filter process even more crucial to the Protected Areas Strategy.

- In light of the current and ongoing wood shortage in the Province, the forest industry continues to have serious concerns with regard to the loss of wood fibre associated with this strategy. To offset this loss, the forest industry believes the reduced landscape must be managed more intensively. It strongly encourages Government to make additional silvicultural investments on other Crown lands to mitigate the effects of this strategy on the overall fibre base in New Brunswick. A small DNRE/forest industry committee could make specific recommendations on this.

- Mineral representatives recognize the need for Protected Areas. Currently the industry is in crisis. The removal of potential economical mineral deposits is cause for great concern. The mineral industry requests that a more extensive mineral assessment be done on the areas, especially the former Georgia Pacific lands, before the final implementation.

IV. Administration

- that Government should seek advice from local stakeholders and, if desired, from local advisory committees for each site.

6. References

[1] A Protected Areas Strategy for New Brunswick: Summary of Public Hearings and Recommendations. 1999. Dr. Louis LaPierre, under contract to NB Department of Natural Resources and Energy.

[2] Socio-Economic Analysis for the Protected Areas Strategy. 2000. Gardner Pinfold Consulting Economists Limited, under contract to NB Department of Natural Resources and Energy.

[3] A Vision for New Brunswick Forests ...Goals and Objectives for Crown Land Management. 1999. NB Department of Natural Resources and Energy.

[4] Current Issues on Forest Protected Areas: An IUCN Perspective. 1999. Andrew M. Deutz. Prepared for the EcoGifts2000 Conference, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

Appendix A – List of Members of Stakeholders' Committee

Alphabetically, with affiliation noted:

Ellen Barry	Assistant Deputy Minister, DNRE (Chair)
Luc Boucher	Coalition Stillwater
Roberta Clowater	NB Protected Natural Areas Coalition
Jessie Davies	Nature Trust of New Brunswick
Conway Davis	NB Wildlife Federation
W. David Ferguson	Deputy Minister, DNRE
M. David MacFarlane	Member-at-large
Ian Methven	Member-at-large
David Oxley	NB Forest Product Association
David Plante	NB Mining Association
Yvon Poitras	NB Sub-Licensee Forestry Alliance
Elisabeth Spatz DiVeto	NB Prospectors & Developers Association

Appendix B – List of Resource People who Gave Presentations

Alphabetically, with affiliation noted:

Blake Brunsdon	Woodlands Manager, J. D. Irving Limited
Bob Dick	Forest Management Branch, DNRE
Brent Evered	Policy and Planning Branch, DNRE
Jennifer Dunlap	Policy and Planning Branch, DNRE
Graham Forbes	Faculty of Forestry and Environmental Management University of New Brunswick
Rao Irrinki	Geological Surveys, DNRE
Martin Marshall	Crown Lands Branch, DNRE
Steve McCutheon	Geological Surveys, DNRE
Reginald Parsons	Crown Lands Branch, DNRE
Michael Sullivan	Fish and Wildlife Branch, DNRE
Vince Zelazny	Crown Lands Branch, DNRE

Appendix C – IUCN Protected Areas Management Categories

Appendix C: IUCN Protected Area Management Categories [1]

Category	Purpose
Ia	**Strict nature reserve/wilderness protection area** managed mainly for science or wilderness protection - an area of land and/or sea possessing some outstanding or representative ecosystems, geological or physiological features and/or species, available primarily for scientific research and/or environmental monitoring.
Ib	**Wilderness area:** protected area managed mainly for wilderness protection – large area of unmodified or slightly modified land and/or sea, retaining its natural characteristics and influence, without permanent or significant habitation, which is protected and managed to preserve its natural condition.
II	**National park:** protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation - natural area of land and/or sea designated to (a) protect the ecological integrity of one or more ecosystems for present and future generations, (b) exclude exploitation or occupation inimical to the purposes of designation of the area and (c) provide a foundation for spiritual, scientific, educational, recreational and visitor opportunities, all of which must be environmentally and culturally compatible.
III	**Natural monument:** protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features - area containing specific natural or natural/cultural feature(s) of outstanding or unique value because of their inherent rarity, representativeness or aesthetic qualities or cultural significance.
IV	**Habitat/Species Management Area:** protected area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention - area of land and/or sea subject to active intervention for management purposes so as to ensure the maintenance of habitats to meet the requirements of specific species.
V	**Protected Landscape/Seascape:** protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation or recreation - area of land, with coast or sea as appropriate, where the interaction of people and nature over time has produced an area of distinct character with significant aesthetic, ecological and/or cultural value, and often with high biological diversity. Safeguarding the integrity of this traditional interaction is vital to the protection, maintenance and evolution of such an area.
VI	**Managed Resource Protected Area:** protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural resources - area containing predominantly unmodified natural systems, managed to ensure long-term protection and maintenance of biological diversity, while also providing a sustainable flow of natural products and services to meet community needs.

[1] Current Issues on Forest Protected Areas: An IUCN Perspective. 1999. Andrew M. Deutz. Prepared for the EcoGifts2000 Conference, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

Appendix D – Stakeholders' Response to Dr. LaPierre's Recommendations

Protected Areas Strategy for New Brunswick – Stakeholders' Summary			
Recommendations (Direct extracts from Dr LaPierre's Report)		**Committee's Comments**	**Committee's Position**
1	The Government of New Brunswick should make a commitment to adopt a Protected Areas Strategy by 2005. The strategy should include a three-scale approach incorporating a coarse filter, a fine filter and a bioregional perspective. The coarse filter approach should be focused on Crown Lands and the fine filter approach should focus primarily on private and industrial land holdings.	➢ 1st sentence: outside mandate; Government's responsibility. ➢ 2nd sentence: support the concept ➢ 3rd sentence: agree re coarse filter; the fine filter outside mandate. ➢ Note: Mining and forestry industries are uncomfortable with supporting the fine-filter approach without having it more clearly defined.	➢ Agree with implementation by 2005 (or sooner). ➢ Agree with three-scale approach. ➢ Believes fine filter should be applied across all lands, regardless of ownership, rather than focused on freehold lands.
2	The Government should appoint a committee representing the major stakeholders to review the recommendations and submit an Action Plan for implementing the strategy by December 31, 1999.	➢ Government did as proposed; though their timing is off.	➢ n/a
3	The recently acquired Georgia Pacific lands should be reviewed to assess their potential for the protection of our biodiversity and their capacity to provide compensation for forested areas that will be included in the Protected Areas Strategy.	➢ Wood supply from GP should be considered to help mitigate impacts to the forest industry. ➢ The NB Prospectors and Developers Association has requested that there be more assessment of the mineral potential of the sites in the former Georgia-Pacific prior to committing these lands to the strategy.	➢ Agree wood fibre from GP lands should be allocated to Crown Timber Licensees to offset the impact of implementing this strategy. ➢ Lands were reviewed for potential coarse filter site. ➢ Recommend including Spednic Lake and Canoose Flowage as additional sites to offset area reductions to Loch Alva and Nerepis sites and improve representivity for the ecoregion.

Protected Areas Strategy for New Brunswick – Stakeholders' Summary			
Recommendations (Direct extracts from Dr LaPierre's Report)		**Committee's Comments**	**Committee's Position**
4	The existing national parks, Kouchibouguac and Fundy, as well as Mount Carleton Provincial Park should form an intricate component of the Province's Protected Areas Strategy. A comprehensive analysis should be undertaken to clearly identify their representivity of the biodiversity within their respective ecoregion.	➢ The representivity information was provided to the Committee. Even when these areas were accounting for gaps remain in the representivity for their respective ecoregions. ➢ The last sentence should be clarified: "…representivity of the enduring landscape features…" rather than "…representivity of the biodiversity …".	➢ Agree that the three parks (Kouchibouguac and Fundy National Parks and Mount Carleton Provincial Park) be included in the strategy. ➢ The representivity of these areas is included in the analysis of ecoregions.
5	A comprehensive economic analysis should be undertaken on all the proposed sites to assess the economic impacts of implementing the strategy prior to making a final decision on a coarse filter strategy.	➢ During its term, the Committee oversaw the contracting and completion of the socio-economic study.	➢ The results of the study were taken into consideration when making its recommendations regarding permitted uses and final boundaries of each site
6	Following a comprehensive analysis of the existing protected areas within the Acadian Bioregion, the proposed candidate sites should be reviewed to ensure that the final selection of sites for New Brunswick's coarse filter component do contribute to the network of protected areas within the Acadian Bioregion. The analysis should clearly define similarities and differences between the existing protected areas and the proposed sites within New Brunswick. The analysis should also identify the level of protection that is assured for the areas, which contain similar enduring features.	➢ DNRE staff provided the most current information related to the Acadian bioregion. ➢ The Committee deemed Dr. LaPierre's use of the terms Maritime Bioregion, Acadian Bioregion and Atlantic Maritime EcoZone as being synonymous.	➢ the only protection that was found to have any possible overlap with the NB lands was a site in Cape Breton, NS. ➢ Based upon the preliminary analysis the Committee concluded they would not anticipate any significant contributions from other jurisdictions.

Protected Areas Strategy for New Brunswick – Stakeholders' Summary			
Recommendations (Direct extracts from Dr LaPierre's Report)		**Committee's Comments**	**Committee's Position**
7	The Minister of DNRE should name a scientific panel to advise him on the implementation of a research agenda for the protected areas. The panel should have representation from industry, university, scientific and government. The panel could undertake a review of the science that supported the selection of large protected areas.	➢ Outside the Committee's mandate.	➢ In general, supports this recommendation. ➢ However, at this point does not appear to be any value in having panel review the selection criteria for the large areas. ➢ Instead, should focus on future research agenda.
8	Government should undertake a comprehensive economic impact analysis of implementing a Protected Areas Strategy. This analysis should consider: • historical trends of jobs created per 1000m of wood harvested annually; • the economic benefits that are supplied to society by forest ecosystems. These could include the provisions of water, fish habitat, etc.; • the impacts of forest subsidies in assessing the true cost of forestry jobs to adequately compare ecotourism jobs to forestry related jobs. These could include the cost of fire and insect protection, the annual support to silviculture operations on Crown Lands; • a comparison of the tourism jobs with the jobs provided in silviculture	➢ The study was undertaken. ➢ The Committee added in **"the impacts upon the mining sector are also to be identified and evaluated."**	➢ The socio-economic study that was undertaken did not address the latter two bullets noted in Dr. LaPierre's recommendation.
9	DNRE should review the possibility of allocating sustainable low-impact forest management licenses within established buffer zones surrounding the protected areas. The fiber harvested and the products produced from these areas could form the basis for the development of a certification process for wood based products from New Brunswick.	➢ Outside Committee's mandate.	➢ Agree allocation related to lands outside the proposed areas is a matter for DNRE/Government to consider. ➢ Adjacent Crown lands are already allocated to timber licensees.

Protected Areas Strategy for New Brunswick – Stakeholders' Summary			
Recommendations (Direct extracts from Dr LaPierre's Report)		**Committee's Comments**	**Committee's Position**
10	Government should review the policy of fiber allocation from Crown Lands to companies that may be impacted by the implementation of a Protected Areas Strategy. The recently purchased Georgia Pacific lands could be used to compensate for loss allocation due to the implementation of the strategy.	➢ Outside Committee's mandate.	➢ See #9 above ➢ As per #3, support wood fibre from GP lands being allocated to Crown Timber Licensees to offset the impact of implementing this strategy.
11	The province of New Brunswick should evaluate the potential of the Atlantic Conservation Data Centre as a repository for the province's biodiversity database.	➢ Outside Committee's mandate.	➢ Agree with this in principle.
12	Existing mineral rights should be recognized while they are maintained in good standing; however, every effort should be made to establish the protected areas boundary in order to eliminate conflicts with mineral existing claims.	➢ Every effort was made to accommodate this recommendation during the finalization of the boundaries. ➢ Mineral occurrences were also considered.	➢ Agree. ➢ Acted upon.
13	Government should undertake a comprehensive economic impact assessment on the implementation of a Protected Areas Strategy on the mining industry.	➢ Mining impacts included under #8 above.	➢ Completed.

Protected Areas Strategy for New Brunswick – Stakeholders' Summary			
Recommendations (Direct extracts from Dr LaPierre's Report)		**Committee's Comments**	**Committee's Position**
14	Protected areas in New Brunswick should be managed to accommodate a wide variety of traditional recreational activities while ensuring the ecological viability of the protected areas.	➢ The Committee grappled with this one and was unable to arrive at consensus. They arrived at a split position. ➢ Hook-and-release fishing was considered by all members to be an acceptable use. ➢ Trapping was considered more problematic due to its commercial nature and because it can be very indiscriminate in terms of target.	➢ No agreement arrived at. ➢ Due to the public interest in retaining these activities, 3 members support the continuation of fishing, hunting and trapping, under existing laws and regulations. ➢ 9 members believed that as a matter of principle, all three consumptive activities (hunting, fishing, and trapping) should be prohibited: - if trapping is permitted in certain zones, it should only occur on distinct traplines that are allocated to distinct trappers. Trapping should be regulated to ensure that there is not a skewed or increased trapping effort within the protected areas; - if hunting is permitted in certain zones (identified on maps and easily identified on the ground), there should also be certain zones in the protected areas where hunting is not permitted (i.e. centres of the areas, which would be most suitable for ecotourism).
15	Local management committees should be named for each protected area and they should play an important role in establishing the management plan for the protected area. The management committee should include the major user groups associated with the protected area.	➢ While the Committee believes Government is ultimately responsible for the management and administration of these areas, local consultation is important.	➢ Agree government should seek advice of local stakeholders and if desired, establish local advisory committees for each site. ➢ Agree that DNRE is the manager of the Crown lands.

Protected Areas Strategy for New Brunswick – Stakeholders' Summary			
Recommendations (Direct extracts from Dr LaPierre's Report)		**Committee's Comments**	**Committee's Position**
16	Traditional, long established patterns of hunting and trapping should be permitted to continue within the protected areas. The nature and extent of hunting within individual areas should be determined through the local management committee in collaboration with the Department of Natural Resources and Energy.	➢ Through the socio-economic study consultation of this nature has occurred. ➢ As a result, the Committee has a reasonable impression of the degree of activity within each area.	➢ See #14 above.
17	Travel within protected areas for the purpose of hunting should be restricted to existing roadways and trails.	➢ The Committee expanded this to cover all vehicular access, not just that related to hunting traffic.	➢ Agreed: ATVs and snowmobile traffic to be restricted to designated thoroughfares only (dependent upon decision re #19). ➢ Agreed no new roads or trails should be constructed. ➢ Recommend that all other motorized vehicles be restricted to main thoroughfares only (these are to be identified and designated as such).
18	Sport fishing can be permitted to continue in protected areas. However, the nature and extent of fishing activities within individual protected areas should be established through area specific management planning by the local management committee in collaboration with the Department of Natural Resources and Energy.	➢ Hook-and-release fishing was considered by all members to be an acceptable use. ➢ Three members supported keeping catch as well. ➢ Through the socio-economic study consultation of this nature occurred. ➢ The Committee has a reasonable impression of the degree of activity within each area.	➢ Agree to hook-and-release for all sites.

Protected Areas Strategy for New Brunswick – Stakeholders' Summary			
Recommendations (Direct extracts from Dr LaPierre's Report)		**Committee's Comments**	**Committee's Position**
19	All-terrain and snowmobiling within protected areas should be permitted on established trails where it can be demonstrated that these trails are an essential link to a more extensive trail network. However, such use must not negatively impact on the ecological integrity of the area. New trails should not be established. The local management should review the potential use of all-terrain vehicles to access established hunting and fishing camps.	➢ In general, no snowmobile or ATV traffic except on established trails as a link to other trails accessible only by crossing the PA. ➢ Leased campsites will remain, motorized access will be permitted to them.	➢ Agree: all motorized vehicles, including ATVs and snowmobiles, will be limited to existing roads and trails that are designated as main thoroughfares. ➢ Motorized access to campsite leases permitted; should not be at the discretion of a local Committee.
20	Protected areas should be managed to accommodate ecotourism where appropriate. Management should be maintained at the highest possible standards to provide quality experiences and protection for the environment.		➢ Agree.
21	The facilities (e.g. hiking trails and wilderness tent sites) developed to accommodate wilderness activities and associated levels of use should be kept to a minimum and be monitored and controlled to ensure that quality experiences are provided and that environmental impacts are limited.	➢ The Committee believes that infrastructure should be kept to a minimum.	➢ Agree to the development of wilderness campsites and footpaths/hiking trails, where appropriate. ➢ Development of any other infrastructure is not supported.
22	Roads, hydro development and utility corridors should not be established within protected areas.	➢ Supports, with the inclusion of the word "new".	➢ Agree no new roads, utility corridors or hydroelectric development.
23	Established rights of aboriginal people should be addressed in management plans for protected areas.	➢ Aboriginal representatives declined to participate in this process.	➢ Agree; Government must address this matter.
24	Efforts should be made to plan and manage protected areas in consultation, co-operation and partnership with aboriginal people. They should be included on the local management committee boards.	➢ Aboriginal representatives declined to participate in this process.	➢ Agree; Government must address this matter.

Protected Areas Strategy for New Brunswick – Stakeholders' Summary			
Recommendations (Direct extracts from Dr LaPierre's Report)		**Committee's Comments**	**Committee's Position**
25	Information should be available to adjacent landowners and to other interested parties within nearby communities regarding the status of the protected areas and indicate to the landowners that the use of their land will not be impacted by the establishment of a protected area.	➢ Communication with the adjacent landowners was viewed as important component of the implementation. ➢ Modifications to sites were done so as to minimize number of adjacent/surrounded freehold lands associated with sites.	➢ Agree. ➢ DNRE will address any access issues with affected landowners based upon current policy.
26	Existing campsite leases should be honored and allowed to remain in effect, subject to high standards of compliance with the conditions of the lease agreement.	➢ Campsite lessees are already obliged to meet appropriate development standards.	➢ Agree.
27	New campsite leases should not be issued within protected areas.	➢ Committee reviewed numbers and location of all campsites and other leases.	➢ Agree. ➢ Same is supported for other lease types as well.
28	Campsite leaseholders should be encouraged to act as "stewards" of the protected areas within the site they lease. Consideration should be given to revising the lease agreement for campsites in protected areas to include provisions relating to stewardship as a condition of the continuance of these leases.	➢ This did not appear to be reasonable expectation of campsite lessee.	➢ This recommendation is **not** supported. ➢ Committee believes most leaseholders already behave as good stewards as they have vested interest in their surroundings.
29	DNRE should ensure that the integration of protected areas with adjacent lands be considered during the preparation of management plans to ensure that the ecological integrity of the ecosystems across the landscape are maintained.	➢ The Committee reviewed land uses of surrounding areas but believes this to be outside its mandate.	➢ Adjacent land use is a matter to be considered by Government.

Protected Areas Strategy for New Brunswick – Stakeholders' Summary			
Recommendations (Direct extracts from Dr LaPierre's Report)		**Committee's Comments**	**Committee's Position**
30	The proposed Loch Alva site captures the valley and ridge features, which are typical of the Continental Lowlands, as well as the low coastal hills of the Fundy Coastal Ecoregion. It should be retained as a primary candidate within the coarse filter strategy. The proposed boundaries should be retained, however, the western boundaries may be re-evaluated following the economic impact assessment on the wood supply.	➢ The Committee suggested that the City of Saint John be contacted about the Spruce Lake reservoir - it could be included to add additional representivity and land area to this protected areas. ➢ The City responded in support of the Loch Alva site, which includes a large portion of the City's designated water supply and expressed interest in hearing more about Government's plans.	➢ The boundaries of this site were redrawn to: - mitigate the negative impacts to the wood supply; - maintain the ecological integrity of the site; and - follow natural and manmade features as much as possible.
31	The proposed Grand Lake Meadows site captures the river valley bottomland and the upland features of a portion of the Saint John River Valley. The main features of this site vary from wetland meadows and alluvial floodplains to upland forests. The site also contains the province's largest wetland. It should be retained as an element within the coarse filter strategy due to the limited landbase that is available for protection within this ecoregion. However, the proposed site should be modified to exclude all private lands. Discussions should be initiated with the Canadian Forest Service and the University of New Brunswick to explore the possibility of including their land within the protected area. These lands could serve as a demonstration area for adaptive management strategies.	➢ All sites have been modified to exclude the freehold properties. ➢ Both CFS and UNB were contacted about participating in the Protected areas strategy, and both have declined to do so. ➢ This site is very fragmented. The Committee decided to modify the boundaries to capture as much Crown lands as possible to represent Ecoregion 6, the Eastern Lowlands.	➢ While both CFS and UNB have declined to include their lands in the strategy at this time, it is recommended that Government approach these institutions again once Government's intentions are more clearly defined. ➢ The protected areas are **not** recommended for use as demonstration areas for adaptive management strategies as this would be contrary to the primary objectives (no intervention) of protected areas.

Protected Areas Strategy for New Brunswick – Stakeholders' Summary			
Recommendations (Direct extracts from Dr LaPierre's Report)		**Committee's Comments**	**Committee's Position**
32	The extension to Mount Carleton Provincial Park captures the rugged mountains typical of the ecoregion. The topography of the area is somewhat less diverse than Mount Carleton Park but the site contains a greater soil and ecosite diversity, thus making these two areas very complementary from a representivity standpoint. The proposed addition to Mount Carleton Provincial Park should be retained. A comprehensive analysis should be undertaken to assess the economic impact on the wood supply. The potential for ecotourism should also be included in the economic analysis.	➢ Impacts to the wood supply, mineral claims and mineral occurrences and the results of the socio-economic study were considered when the Committee reviewed this site.	➢ The boundaries of this site were redrawn to: - mitigate the negative impacts to the wood supply; - to avoid mining claims; - maintain the ecological integrity and the representivity of the site; and - follow natural and manmade features as much as possible.
33	The proposed Kennedy Lakes site captures the hills and small mountains of the southern ecoregion, along with the ridges and valleys of the continental lowlands. It should be retained as a component of the coarse filter strategy. A comprehensive economic and ecological assessment of the proposed site should be initiated to assess the additional landbase that needs to be added to the existing conservation area in order to ensure that the major enduring features are retained. The protected core should be surrounded by a buffer where low impact forestry practices would be applied.	➢ The site, with the conservation area as its core, was considered in the context of the economic and ecological assessment. ➢ The management regime for adjacent Crown lands (buffer) is considered outside the Committee's mandate.	➢ The boundaries of this site were redrawn to: - mitigate the negative impacts to the wood supply; - maintain the ecological integrity and the representivity of the site; and - follow natural and manmade features as much as possible. ➢ The management regime of adjacent Crown lands is a DNRE/Government responsibility. ➢ Phase–in of areas that will be harvested prior to inclusion into protected area.

Protected Areas Strategy for New Brunswick – Stakeholders' Summary			
Recommendations (Direct extracts from Dr LaPierre's Report)		**Committee's Comments**	**Committee's Position**
34	The Nerepis Hills site captures three distinct landscape types. The southern half is characterized by rolling hills and lakes. The northeastern portion contains the high elevation, Nerepis Hills. The northwestern portion contains the valleys of the Nerepis River and the Douglas Valley Brook. This site should be retained, however, the boundaries should be revised to capture the higher elevation and the valley of the Nerepis River. The revised boundaries would place a larger portion of the protected area within the boundaries of Canadian Force Base Gagetown. Negotiations should be initiated with the Base officials to explore the possibility of developing a partnership with DND for the implementation of the Nerepis Hills protected area.	➢ The representivity analysis for Nerepis revealed Crown land portions of this site to be redundant with the northern portion of the Loch Alva site. However, portions of the CFB Gagetown area may contribute positively to representivity. ➢ Recent data identifies this area as having high mineral potential. The mining community vehemently requested this area be left open to exploration, prospecting and mining. ➢ The Nerepis Hills proper are physically located on the CFB Gagetown property (DND). ➢ DND was contacted. ➢ DND currently manages the subject lands without forestry intervention and has indicated it intends to continue doing so. However, at this time is unable to commit the subject lands to NB's protection strategy. ➢ Senior administration for CFB Gagetown has expressed openness to further dialogue.	➢ As there is no additional representivity to be secured by this site and in view of the mineral potential, it is recommended that all but 1,600 hectares of this site be dropped. ➢ The 1,600-ha corridor was maintained got keep options open for future protection opportunities in the Nerepis Hills on the other side of Hwy #7 (DND lands). ➢ DNRE should continue its dialogue with CFB Gagetown.
35	The proposed Caledonia Gorge captures the river gorges that are typical of the steeply sloping areas of the Fundy plateau. It should be retained as a component of the coarse filter strategy. An adaptive management strategy should be developed to ensure that an ecological link is maintained with Fundy National Park.	➢ Agreed adaptive management on lands outside the proposed areas is a matter for DNRE to consider and not the mandate of the Committee.	➢ Agree site should be part of coarse filter. ➢ While outside Committee's mandate, management of adjacent lands should be considered by Government.

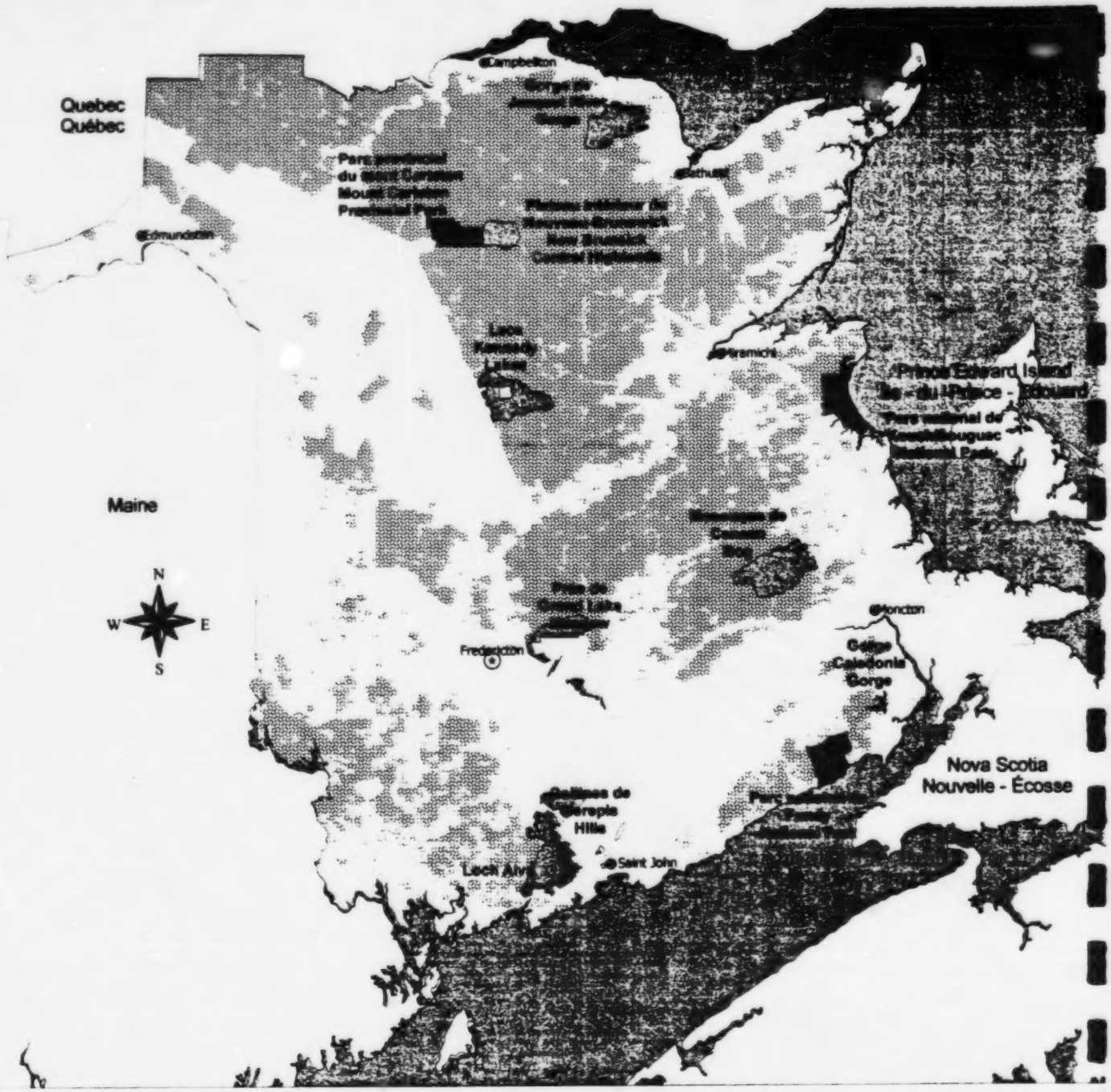
Protected Areas Strategy for New Brunswick – Stakeholders' Summary			
Recommendations (Direct extracts from Dr LaPierre's Report)		**Committee's Comments**	**Committee's Position**
36	The proposed Long Lake area should be dropped from the strategy as it contains a large portion of private lands	➢ Committee was directed to review the 8 remaining sites only.	➢ Accepted this as given.
37	The Canaan Bog area captures a highland bog complex, which represents the higher elevation inland areas within the Eastern Lowlands Ecoregion. It should be retained as it adds a significant component to the biodiversity that is captured within Kouchibouguac National Park. The size of the protected core should be revised to include the natural features that are not included within the boundaries of Kouchibouguac National Park. The protected core should be surrounded by an adaptive management area, which would focus on low impact forestry practices.	➢ Peat harvesting activities and an option for development convinced Committee members that the easterly portion of the site should be excluded. ➢ To compensate for the loss of this large area, analysis was conducted to identify additional lands within the ecoregion that would contribute to representivity. An area was identified to the northwest of Kouchibouguac National Park.	➢ The boundaries of this site were redrawn to: - mitigate the negative impacts to peat extraction and wood supply; - maintain the ecological integrity and the representivity of the site; and - follow natural and manmade features as much as possible. ➢ An extension to Kouchibouguac Park is recommended. The extension picks up approximately 7 % additional representivity. ➢ The Committee agreed adaptive management on lands outside the proposed areas is a matter for DNRE to consider and not the mandate of the Committee.
38	The proposed Armstrong Lake area should be removed from the proposed coarse filter strategy due to existing mineral claims. However, the enduring natural features that are unique to this area should be assessed for potential sites within the fine filter analysis.	➢ Committee was directed to review the 8 remaining sites only.	➢ Accepted 1st sentence as given. ➢ Committee did not look at this site for fine filter potential as this is outside its mandate. ➢ Fine filter review should be conducted.

Protected Areas Strategy for New Brunswick – Stakeholders' Summary			
Recommendations (Direct extracts from Dr LaPierre's Report)		**Committee's Comments**	**Committee's Position**
39	The Jacquet River area should be retained as the representative area for Northern Uplands Ecoregion. It captures the hilly plateau and river gorges that are typical of the Northern Uplands Ecoregion. The site has a low level of fragmentation and it comprises the watershed for the region.	➢ An effort was made to reduce the amount of impact upon both the forestry and mining communities.	➢ The boundaries of this site were redrawn to: - mitigate the negative impacts to the mining sector and wood supply; - maintain the ecological integrity and the representivity of the site; and - follow natural and manmade features as much as possible. ➢ Phase–in of areas that will be harvested prior to inclusion into protected area.
40	The Restigouche River and the Upsalquitch Forks should not be retained as a major component of the coarse filter strategy. However, the gorges should be re-assessed as potential candidates within the fine filter analysis if the Jacquet River Gorge is not retained within the coarse filter strategy.	➢ Committee was directed to review the 8 remaining sites only.	➢ Accepted 1st sentence as given. ➢ Committee did not look at these sites for fine filter potential as this is outside its mandate. ➢ Fine filter review should be conducted.
41	A comprehensive review of the sites proposed during the public meetings should be undertaken to assess their potential in meeting the objectives of the coarse filter component of the strategy.	➢ Outside Committee's mandate.	➢ Agree this analysis should be conducted.
42	A review of coastal islands should be undertaken in the process of a fine filter analysis to determine if they should be included within the protected areas system.	➢ Outside Committee's mandate.	➢ Agree this analysis should be conducted.
43	A process should be developed to ensure meaningful public participation in the planning and management of protected areas.	➢ Committee agreed this is important.	➢ Agree – see #15 above. ➢ DNRE need to address this in its implementation.
44	Government should appoint a committee representing the major stakeholders to review the recommendations and submit an Action Plan for implementing the strategy by May 1, 2000.	➢ Government undertook this by establishing the stakeholders Committee.	➢ In progress.

Protected Areas Strategy for New Brunswick – Stakeholders' Summary			
Recommendations (Direct extracts from Dr LaPierre's Report)		**Committee's Comments**	**Committee's Position**
45	The management structure, developed within the Protected Areas Strategy, should include a mechanism that will ensure that local interested parties are involved in the management of protected areas.	➢ DNRE should be responsible for ensuring this occurs.	➢ Agree – see #15 above.
46	Government should place a moratorium on all the proposed candidate sites until a final decision on a strategy has been achieved.	➢ Government undertook this prior to the Committee commencing its work.	➢ That the area affected by the moratorium be revised to cover the areas recommended by the Committee. ➢ That the moratorium continue until these areas can be proclaimed.
47	A high priority should be placed on the development of management plans for each protected area. Areas where outstanding public concerns are noted or where specific measures are required to protect natural elements should receive particular attention.	➢ Public and local input was viewed as desirable by Committee members.	➢ Agree. ➢ **Refer to #15/43/45 above.**
48	Government, in adopting a Protected Areas Strategy, should consider developing a Natural Heritage Trust Fund that would ensure the funding of the management and research activities associated with the implementation of the strategy. Government should also explore the possibility for the Natural Trust of New Brunswick to manage this trust fund.	➢ Outside Committee's mandate.	➢ Agree: Committee felt this warranted further consideration by Government. ➢ Any trust fund established should not be at the expense of government offsetting from another existing budget or from general tax revenues.
49	Government should place a high priority on public information and education prior to the implementation of the Protected Areas Strategy. In particular, efforts should be made to demonstrate how New Brunswickers could and should become actively involved in supporting the strategy.	➢ The benefits of protected areas are many and the Committee believes these need to be communicated to the public at large.	➢ Agree. ➢ Government must determine how best to implement.

Protected Areas Strategy for New Brunswick – Stakeholders' Summary			
Recommendations (Direct extracts from Dr LaPierre's Report)		**Committee's Comments**	**Committee's Position**
50	The Government of New Brunswick should enact new legislation to provide for the establishment and management of protected areas.	➢ Various options exist: - draft new legislation; - use existing/amended Crown Lands and Forests Act; - use existing/amended Parks Act; - use existing/amended Ecological Reserves Act.	➢ Reserves decision: Committee recommends DNRE explore with legal counsel to determine which option is the most suitable.
X	**A comprehensive analysis of the existing initiatives to protect biodiversity and other natural heritage on public, private and industrial lands should be undertaken to assess the natural features and the level of protection that is offered to existing sites within the seven ecoregions prior to the selection of the final sites for the course filter component of the strategy. This analysis should provide information on the features that are protected, identify the level of protection that is provided for each area and also identify the gaps within the existing network. This information could be used to prepare a list of potential sites and unique areas, which could help focus future initiatives by industries, individuals or organizations who would be interested in contributing to the fine filter component of the strategy.**	➢ This was inserted from Page 11 of Dr. LaPierre's report as it was not captured by the 50 listed recommendations. ➢ The Committee amassed information related to other private landowners and their efforts to protect lands. ➢ Crown lands are already under an adaptive management strategy, with over 20% subject to special management objectives. ➢ This coarse filter approach is only part of a multiple strategy approach. ➢ There is more work to be done.	➢ Agree all lands should be reviewed in developing the protected areas strategy. ➢ The analysis of protection currently existing on private and corporate lands is outside of the Committee's mandate.

Appendix E – Maps of Each Protected Area



Dr. LaPierre's Proposed Protected Areas / Aires protégées proposées du Dr LaPierre

National Park / Parc national
Provincial Park / Parc provincial
Crown Land / Terre de la Couronne

Dr. LaPierre's Proposed Protected Areas / Aires protégées proposées du Dr LaPierre

1 : 2 000 000

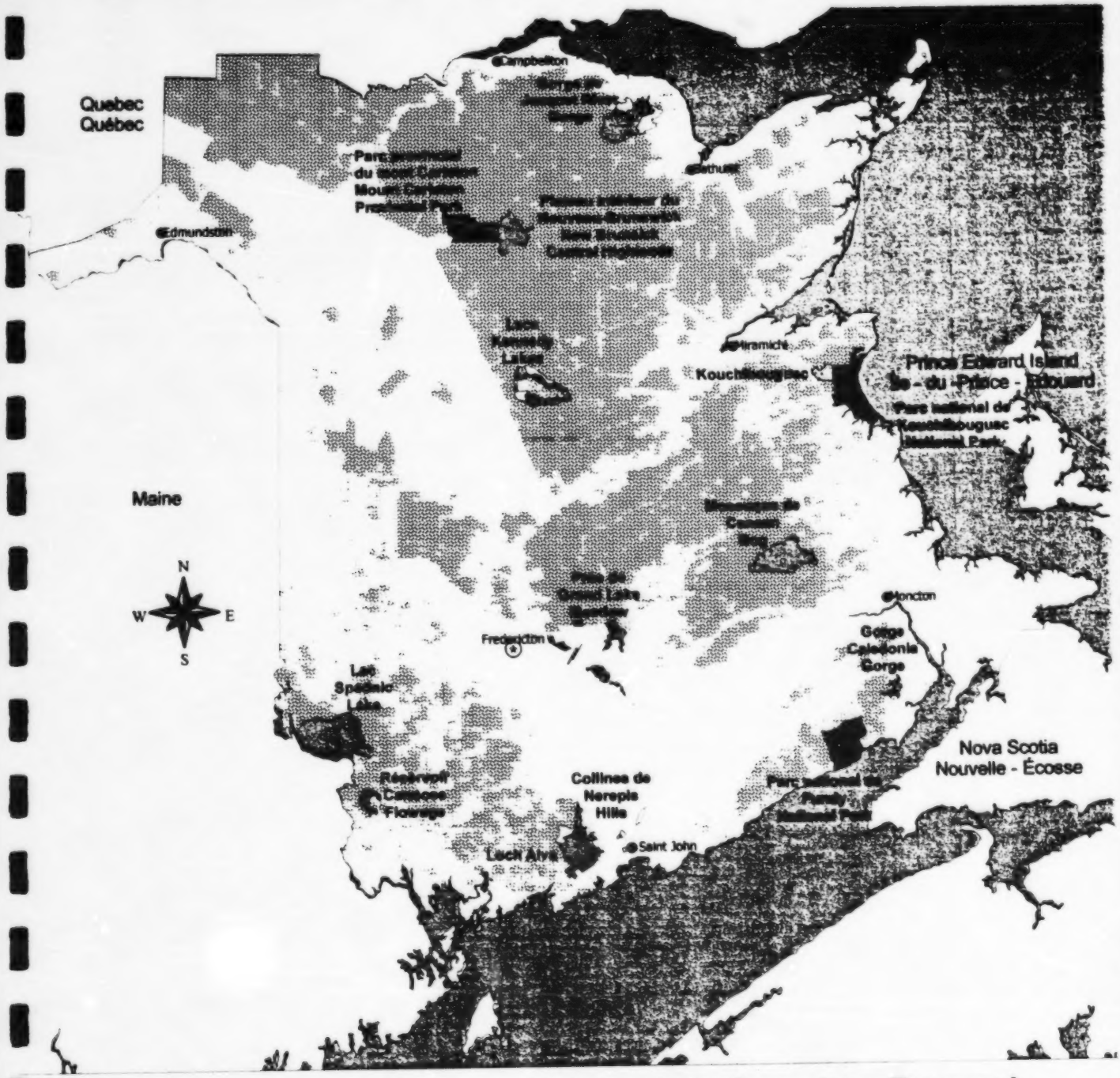
40 0 40 80 120 160 200 km

THE MAP IS FOR REFERENCE PURPOSE ONLY AND PARCEL BOUNDARIES MAY NOT IN ALL CASES BE FOUND AS SHOWN ON THE MAP.

LA PRÉSENTE CARTE EST POUR FIN DE RÉFÉRENCE SEULEMENT. LES LIMITES PRÉCISES DE CERTAINES PARCELLES PEUVENT DIFFÉRER DE CELLES DE LA CARTE.

New Nouveau Brunswick

Natural Resources & Energy, 2000
Ressources naturelles et Énergie, 2000



Protected Areas Strategy - Stakeholders' Committee Proposal
Une stratégie de zones protégées - Proposition du comité des intervenants

- National Park / Parc national
- Provincial Park / Parc provincial
- Crown Land / Terre de la Couronne
- Proposed Year 2000 Protected Area / Aire protégée proposée de l'an 2000
- Limited Timber Harvesting (2000 - 2012) / Coupe de bois restreinte (2000 à 2012)

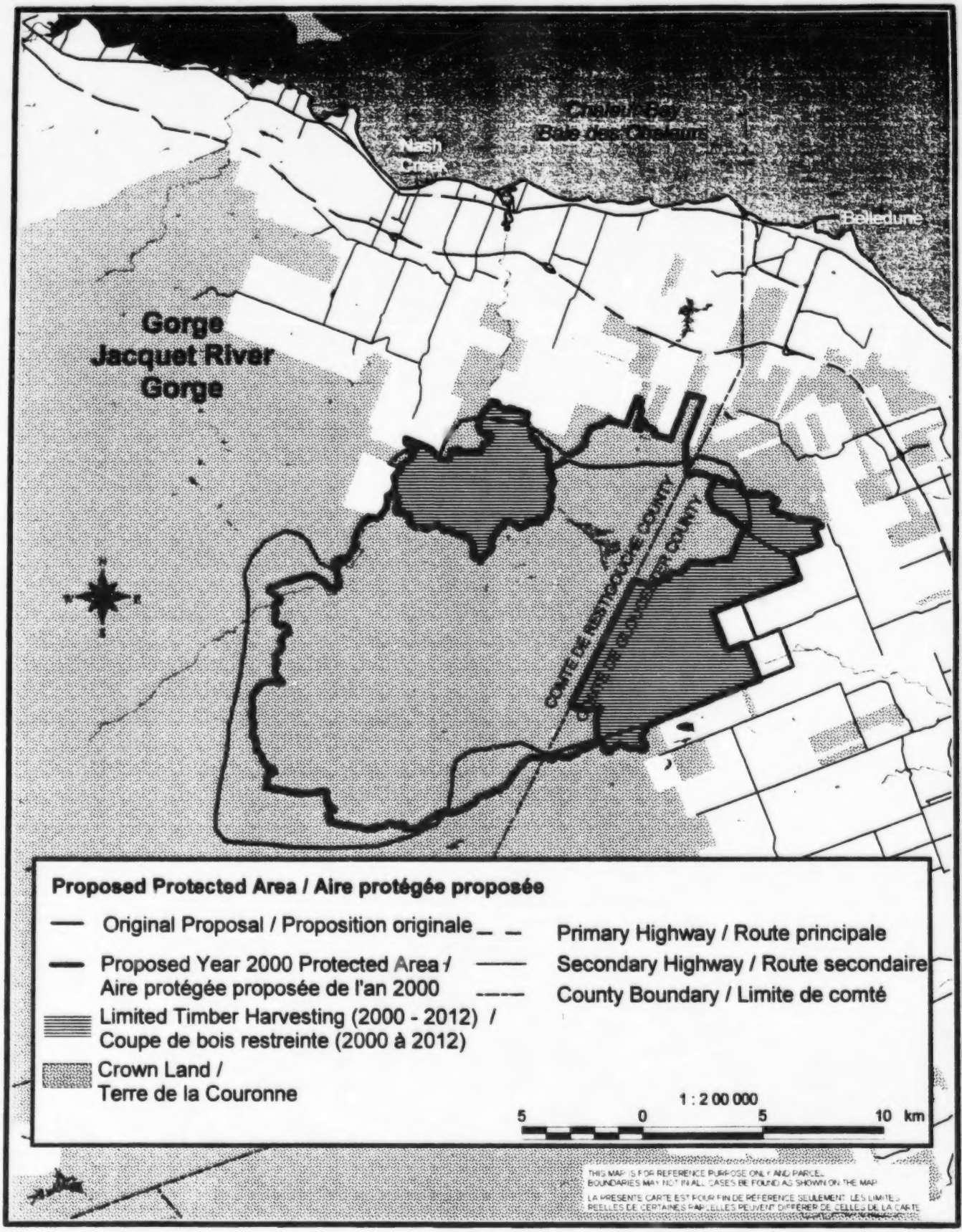
1 : 2 000 000

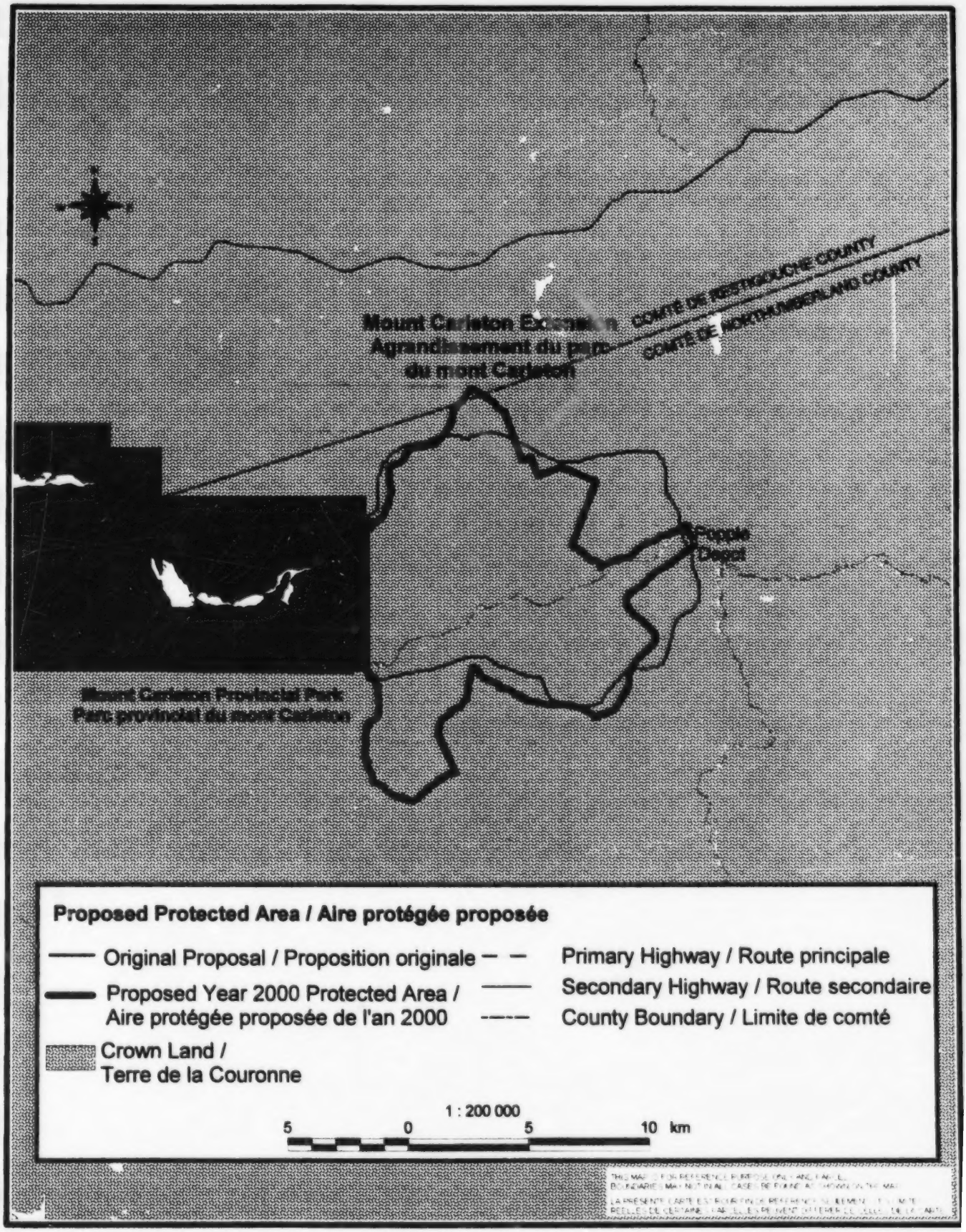
40 0 40 80 120 160 200 km

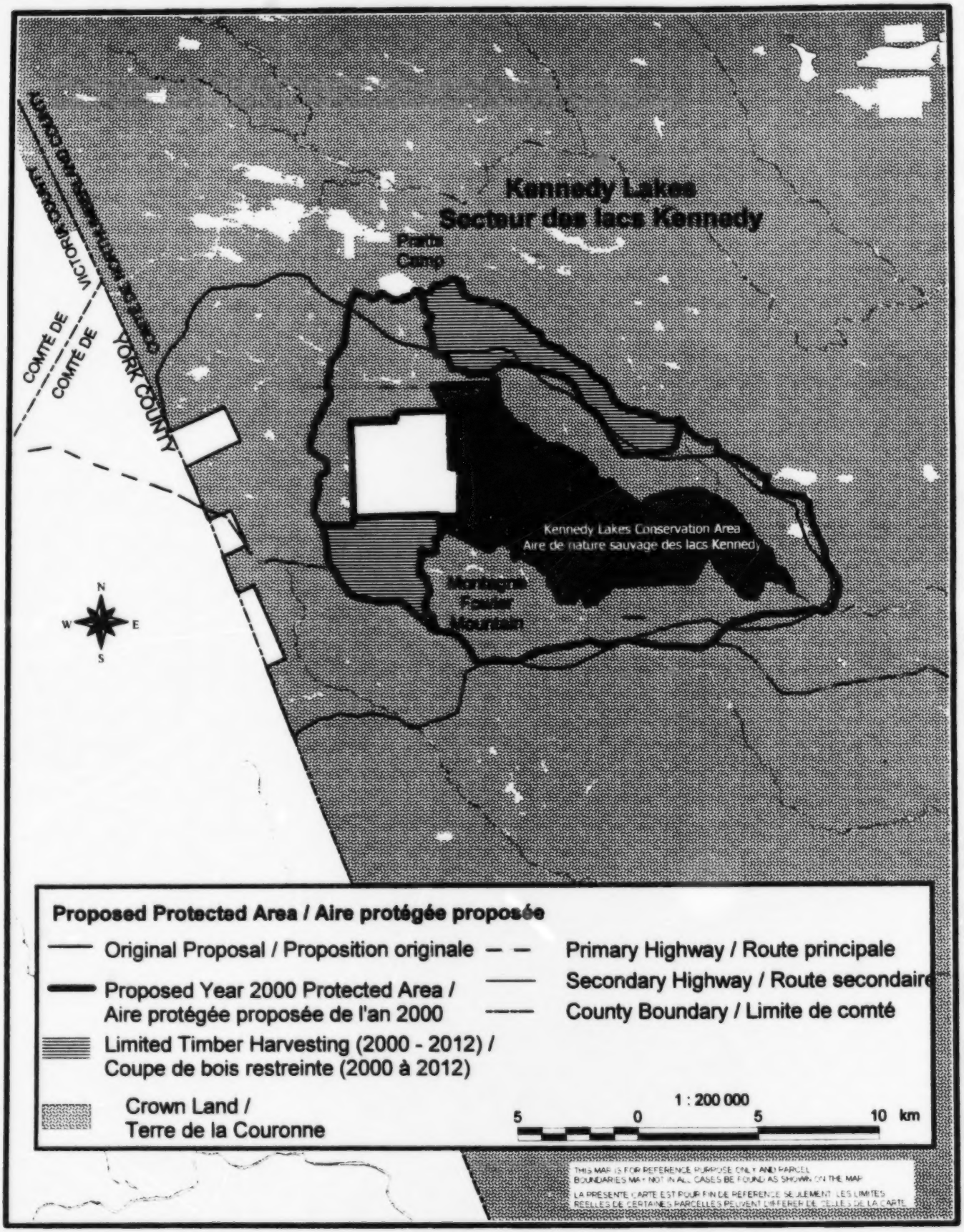
THIS MAP IS FOR REFERENCE PURPOSE ONLY AND PARCEL BOUNDARIES MAY NOT IN ALL CASES BE FOUND AS SHOWN ON THE MAP.
LA PRÉSENTE CARTE EST POUR FIN DE RÉFÉRENCE SEULEMENT. LES LIMITES RÉELLES DE CERTAINES PARCELLES PEUVENT DIFFÉRER DE CELLES DE LA CARTE.

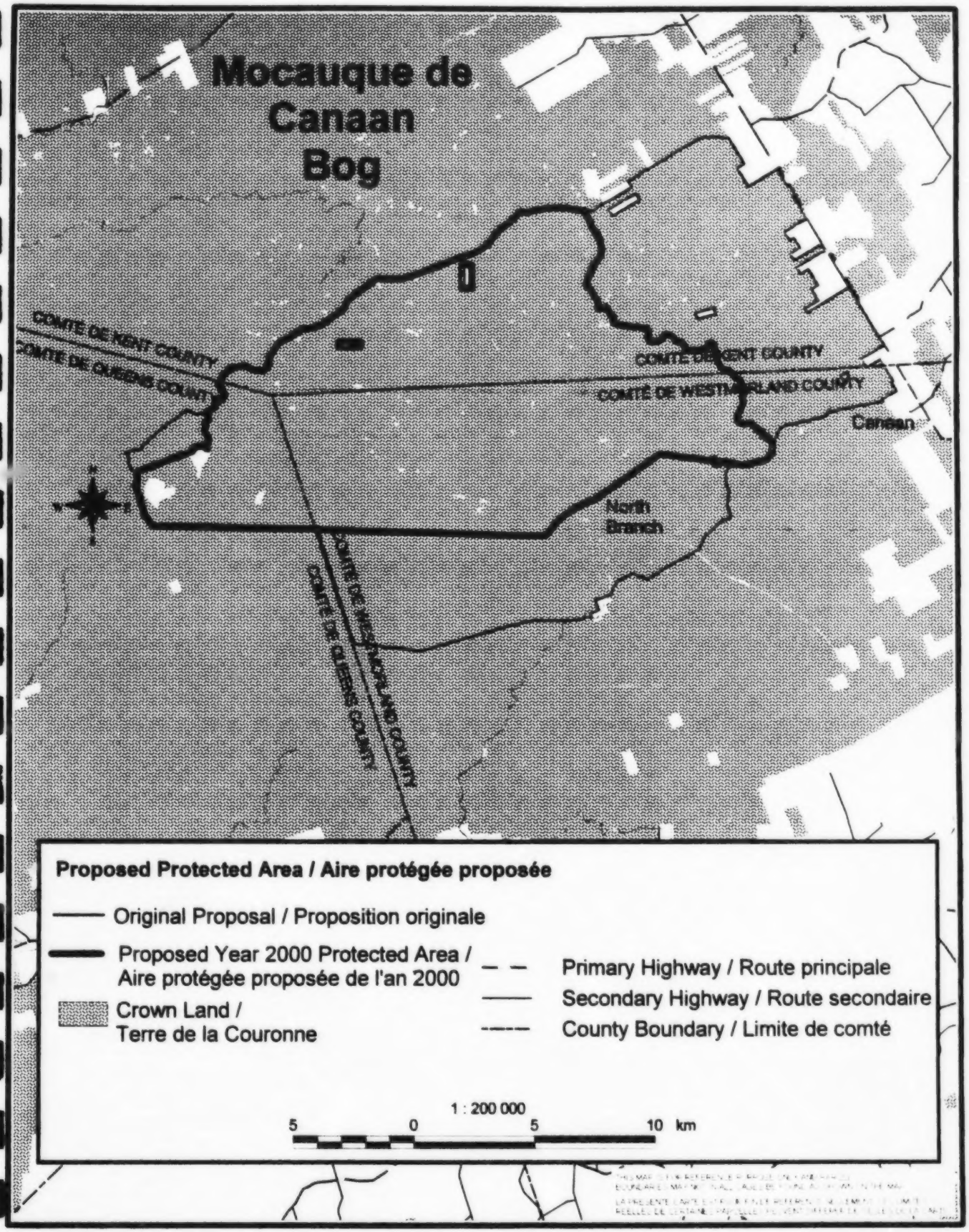
New Nouveau Brunswick

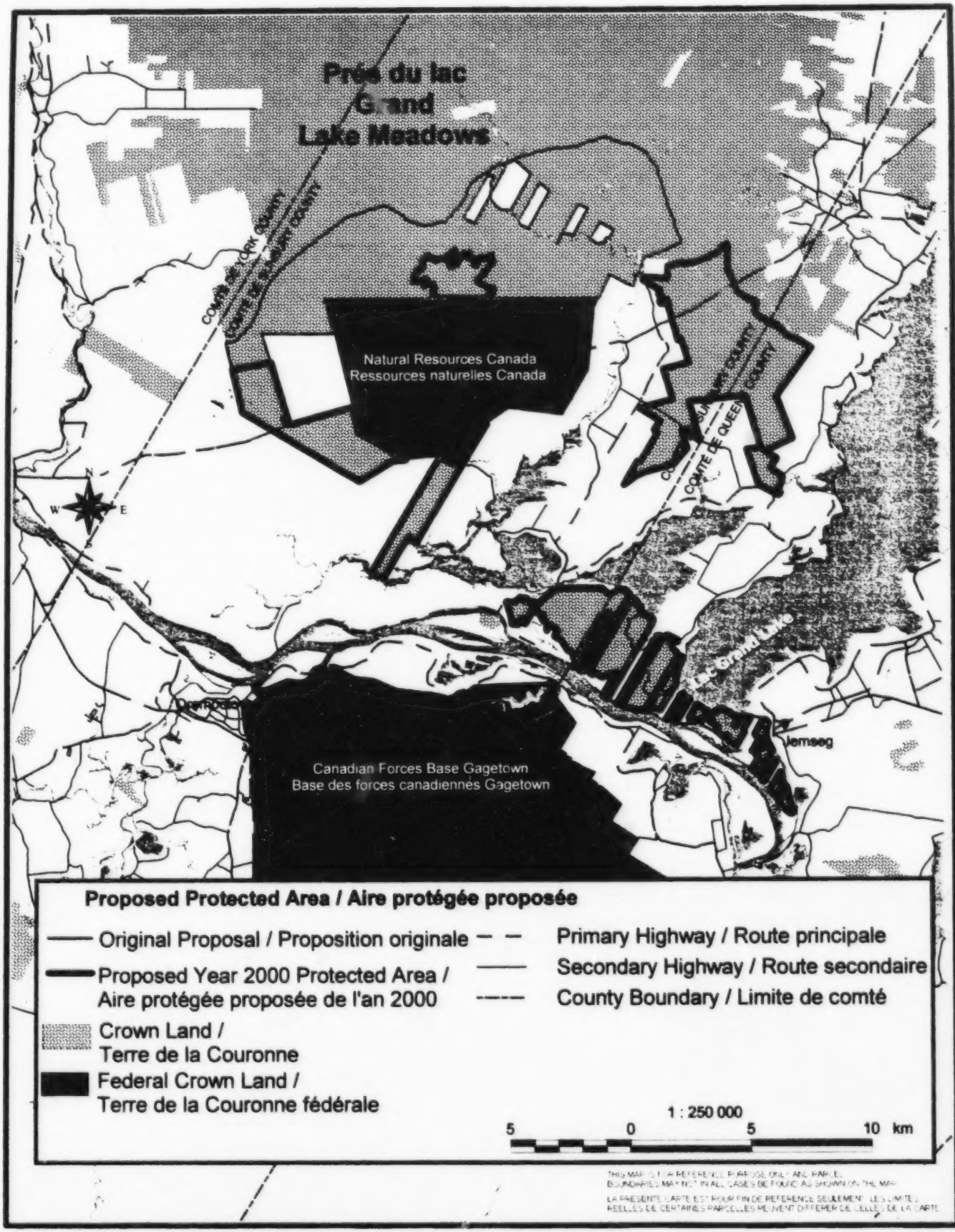
Natural Resources & Energy, 2000
Ressources naturelles et Énergie, 2000

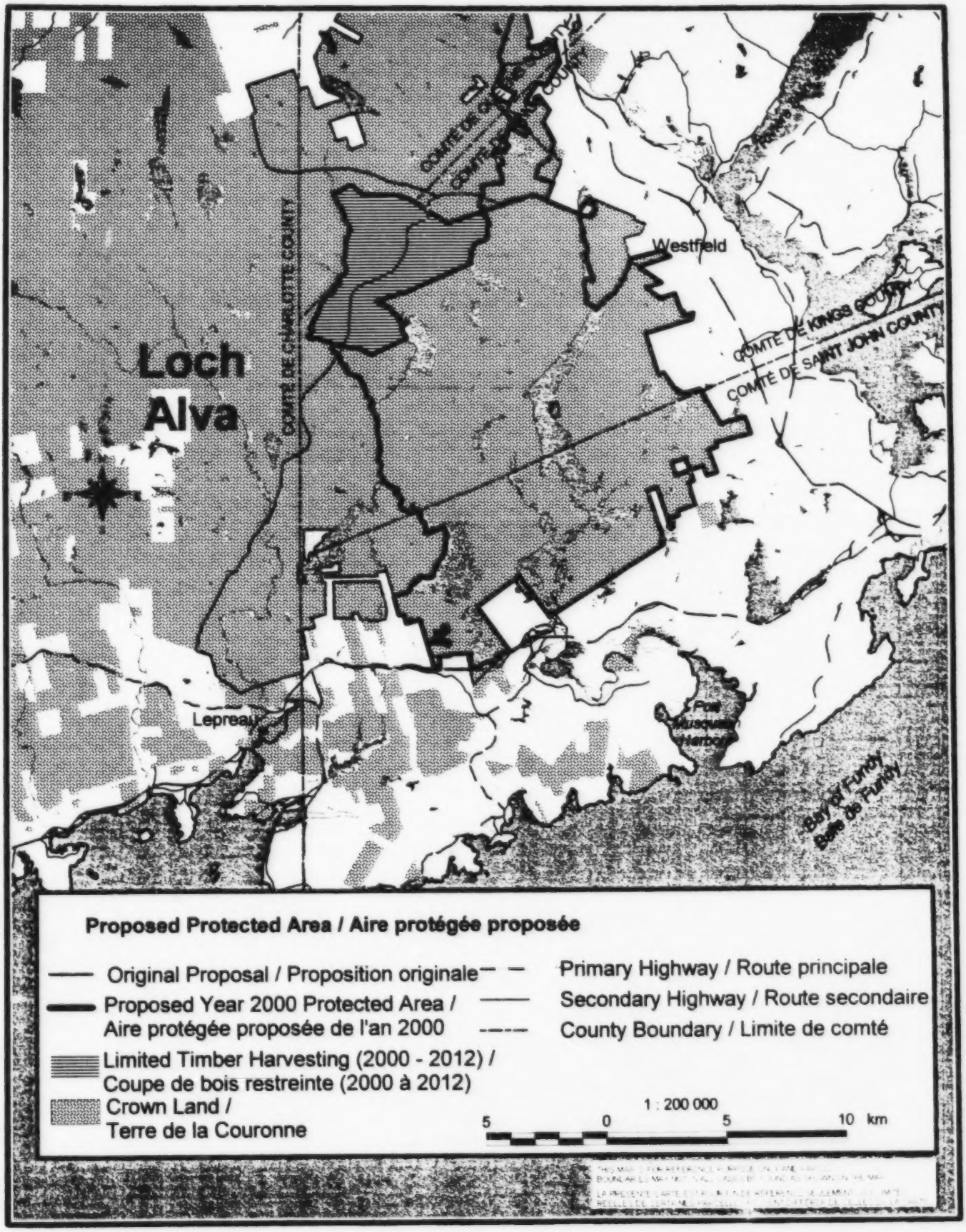

Nash Creek
Chaleur Bay
Baie des Chaleurs
Belledune
Gorge
Jacquet River
Gorge
COMTE DE RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY
COMTE DE GLOUCESTER COUNTY
Proposed Protected Area / Aire protégée proposée
Original Proposal / Proposition originale
Proposed Year 2000 Protected Area / Aire protégée proposée de l'an 2000
Limited Timber Harvesting (2000 - 2012) / Coupe de bois restreinte (2000 à 2012)
Crown Land / Terre de la Couronne
Primary Highway / Route principale
Secondary Highway / Route secondaire
County Boundary / Limite de comté
1 : 2 00 000
5 0 5 10 km
THIS MAP IS FOR REFERENCE PURPOSE ONLY AND PARCEL BOUNDARIES MAY NOT IN ALL CASES BE FOUND AS SHOWN ON THE MAP
LA PRESENTE CARTE EST POUR FIN DE REFERENCE SEULEMENT LES LIMITES REELLES DE CERTAINES PARCELLES PEUVENT DIFFERER DE CELLES DE LA CARTE

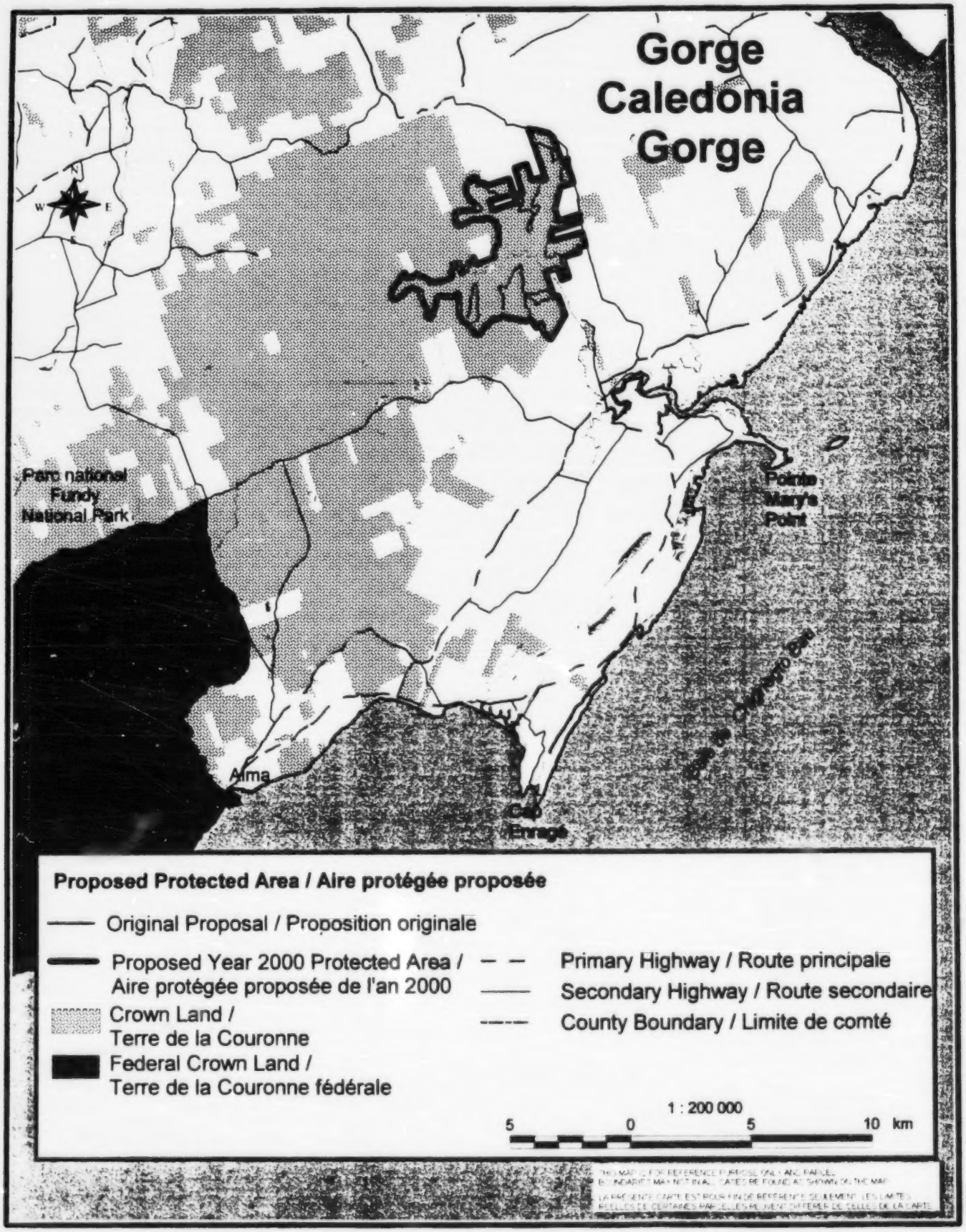

Mount Carleton Extension
Agrandissement du parc
du mont Carleton
COMTÉ DE RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY
COMTÉ DE NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY
Mount Carleton Provincial Park
Parc provincial du mont Carleton
Proposed Protected Area / Aire protégée proposée
Original Proposal / Proposition originale
Proposed Year 2000 Protected Area /
Aire protégée proposée de l'an 2000
Crown Land /
Terre de la Couronne
Primary Highway / Route principale
Secondary Highway / Route secondaire
County Boundary / Limite de comté
1 : 200 000
5 0 5 10 km

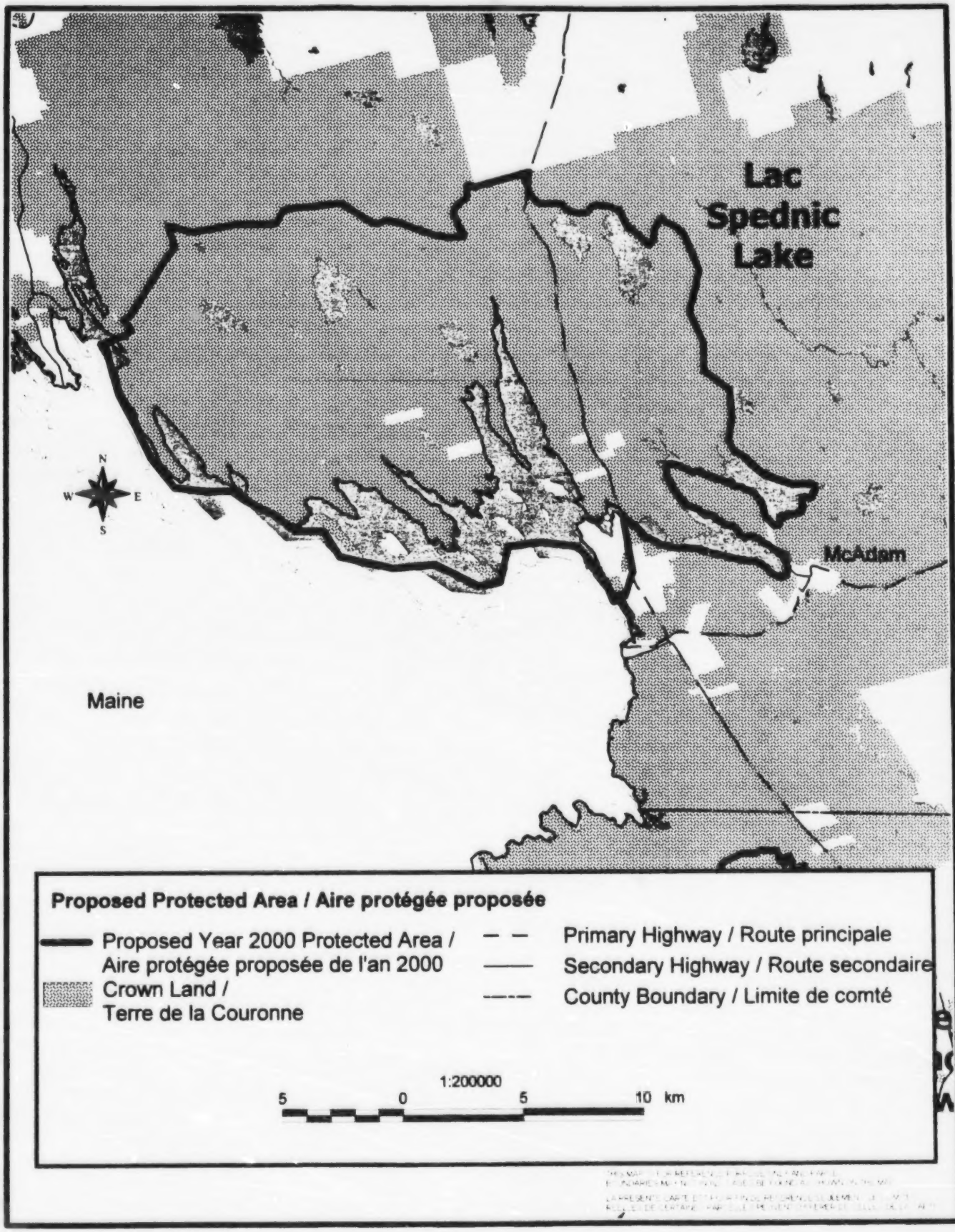

Kennedy Lakes
Secteur des lacs Kennedy
Prairie Camp
VICTORIA
COMTÉ DE
COMTÉ DE
YORK COUNTY
Kennedy Lakes Conservation Area
Aire de nature sauvage des lacs Kennedy
Mt Elgin
Mount
N
W
E
S
Proposed Protected Area / Aire protégée proposée
Original Proposal / Proposition originale
Proposed Year 2000 Protected Area /
Aire protégée proposée de l'an 2000
Limited Timber Harvesting (2000 - 2012) /
Coupe de bois restreinte (2000 à 2012)
Crown Land /
Terre de la Couronne
Primary Highway / Route principale
Secondary Highway / Route secondaire
County Boundary / Limite de comté
1 : 200 000
5 0 5 10 km
THIS MAP IS FOR REFERENCE PURPOSE ONLY AND PARCEL
BOUNDARIES MAY NOT IN ALL CASES BE FOUND AS SHOWN ON THE MAP.
LA PRESENTE CARTE EST POUR FIN DE REFERENCE SEULEMENT. LES LIMITES
REELLES DE CERTAINES PARCELLES PEUVENT DIFFERER DE CELLES DE LA CARTE.

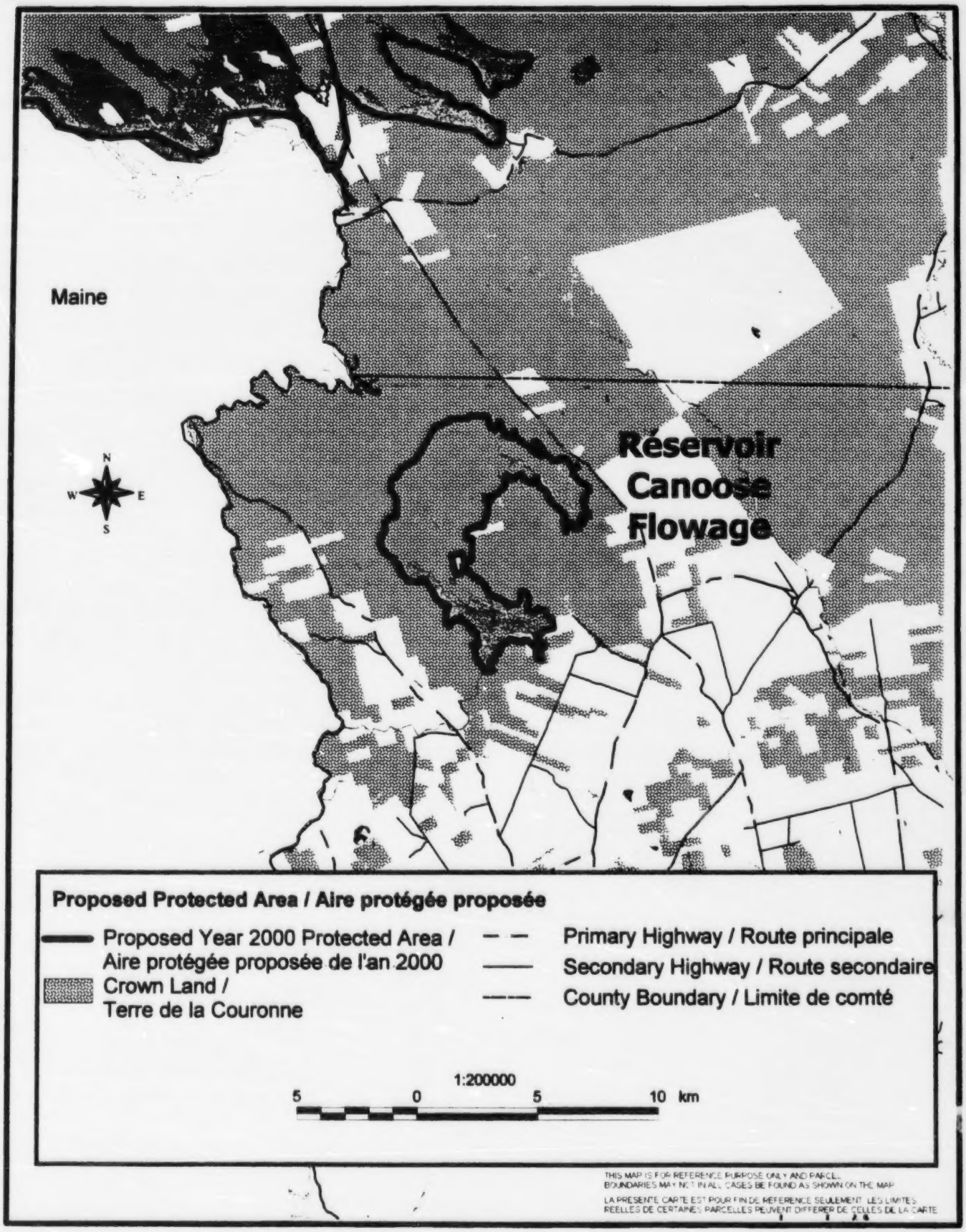

Mocauque de Canaan Bog
COMTÉ DE KENT COUNTY
COMTÉ DE QUEENS COUNTY
COMTÉ DE KENT COUNTY
COMTÉ DE WESTMORLAND COUNTY
Canaan
North Branch
COMTÉ DE WESTMORLAND COUNTY
COMTÉ DE QUEENS COUNTY
Proposed Protected Area / Aire protégée proposée
Original Proposal / Proposition originale
Proposed Year 2000 Protected Area / Aire protégée proposée de l'an 2000
Crown Land / Terre de la Couronne
Primary Highway / Route principale
Secondary Highway / Route secondaire
County Boundary / Limite de comté
1 : 200 000
5 0 5 10 km


Prés du lac Grand
Lake Meadows
Natural Resources Canada
Ressources naturelles Canada
Canadian Forces Base Gagetown
Base des forces canadiennes Gagetown
Jemseg
Proposed Protected Area / Aire protégée proposée
Original Proposal / Proposition originale
Proposed Year 2000 Protected Area / Aire protégée proposée de l'an 2000
Crown Land / Terre de la Couronne
Federal Crown Land / Terre de la Couronne fédérale
Primary Highway / Route principale
Secondary Highway / Route secondaire
County Boundary / Limite de comté
1 : 250 000
5 0 5 10 km


Loch Alva
COMTÉ DE CHARLOTTE COUNTY
Westfield
COMTÉ DE KINGS COUNTY
COMTÉ DE SAINT JOHN COUNTY
Lepreau
Bay of Fundy
Baie de Fundy
Proposed Protected Area / Aire protégée proposée
Original Proposal / Proposition originale
Proposed Year 2000 Protected Area / Aire protégée proposée de l'an 2000
Limited Timber Harvesting (2000 - 2012) / Coupe de bois restreinte (2000 à 2012)
Crown Land / Terre de la Couronne
Primary Highway / Route principale
Secondary Highway / Route secondaire
County Boundary / Limite de comté
1 : 200 000
5 0 5 10 km


Gorge
Caledonia
Gorge
Parc national
Fundy
National Park
Fundy
National Park
Pointe
Mary's
Point
Alma
Cap
Enragé
Proposed Protected Area / Aire protégée proposée
Original Proposal / Proposition originale
Proposed Year 2000 Protected Area /
Aire protégée proposée de l'an 2000
Crown Land /
Terre de la Couronne
Federal Crown Land /
Terre de la Couronne fédérale
Primary Highway / Route principale
Secondary Highway / Route secondaire
County Boundary / Limite de comté
1 : 200 000
5 0 5 10 km


Lac
Spednic
Lake
McAdam
Maine
N
W
E
S
Proposed Protected Area / Aire protégée proposée
Proposed Year 2000 Protected Area /
Aire protégée proposée de l'an 2000
Crown Land /
Terre de la Couronne
Primary Highway / Route principale
Secondary Highway / Route secondaire
County Boundary / Limite de comté
1:200000
5
0
5
10 km


Maine
Réservoir
Canoose
Flowage
N
W
E
S
Proposed Protected Area / Aire protégée proposée
Proposed Year 2000 Protected Area / Aire protégée proposée de l'an 2000
Crown Land / Terre de la Couronne
Primary Highway / Route principale
Secondary Highway / Route secondaire
County Boundary / Limite de comté
1:200000
5 0 5 10 km
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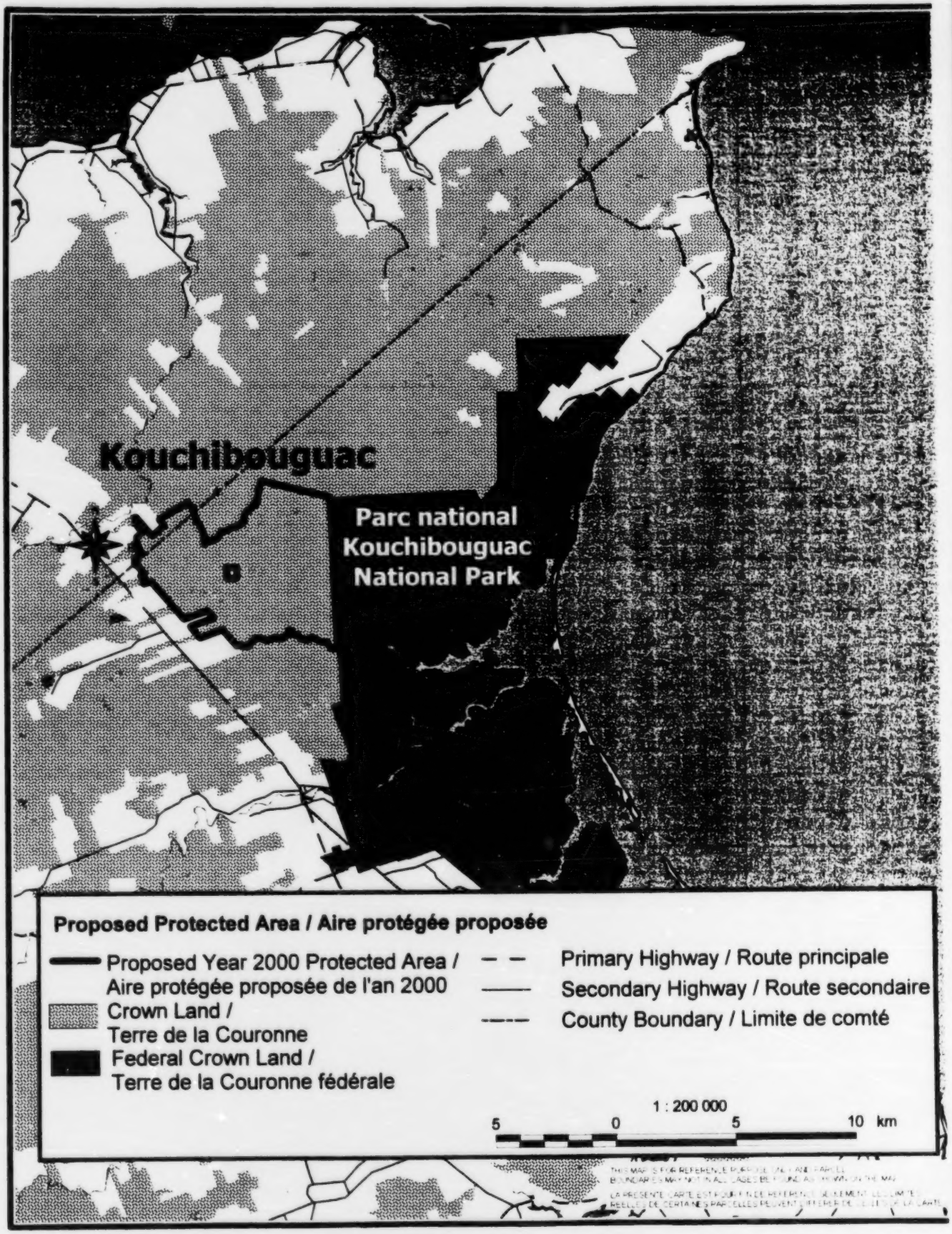
Kouchibouguac
Parc national
Kouchibouguac
National Park
Proposed Protected Area / Aire protégée proposée
Proposed Year 2000 Protected Area /
Aire protégée proposée de l'an 2000
Crown Land /
Terre de la Couronne
Federal Crown Land /
Terre de la Couronne fédérale
Primary Highway / Route principale
Secondary Highway / Route secondaire
County Boundary / Limite de comté
1 : 200 000
5 0 5 10 km